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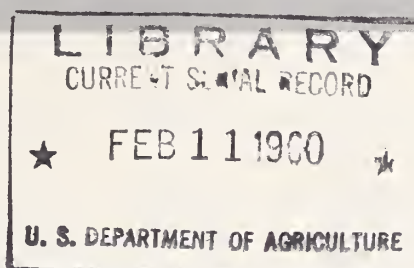
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 1-60
February 3, 1960

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY-DEMAND SITUATION

FAVORABLE IN 1959-60 1/

Summary

The world cotton situation in 1959-60--described in one word--is "favorable." Nearly all phases of world supply and demand have improved considerably over last season, and as the 1959-60 season reaches the half-way mark, the prospects are for continuation of this favorable situation in coming months.

World consumption continues to increase, and is expected to reach a record high of around 47.1 million bales this season, 11 percent above the 1954-58 average. This consumption will exceed the record high world production of 46.8 million bales and reduce world stocks for the fourth consecutive season.

Trade has picked up in response to the stronger demand abroad resulting from the overall rise in consumption and the replenishment of cotton and textile stocks in some countries. World exports in 1959-60 could exceed 15.5 million bales, 18 percent above 1958-59 and the largest since 1956-57. Foreign exportable supplies are smaller this season, reflecting heavy 1958-59 exports and the first drop in foreign production since World War II. U. S. production is up 3.2 million bales from the low 1958 level.

Prices of cotton in world import markets this season have been generally stable and competitive at levels below a year ago. Prices have shown an upward trend since October, except for some easing in January, as mill bookings of cotton extend well into the spring, exportable supplies in a number of foreign countries became depleted, and sales of new crop cotton got under way.

1/ Bales referred to in this Circular are 500 pounds gross weight, except U. S. cotton, which is in running bales. Figures include latest revisions.

Table 1.--COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports, by areas, seasons beginning August 1, 1954 through 1959

Item and area	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 Preliminary	1959-60 Estimated
- - - - - Million bales 1/ - - - - -						
<u>Beginning stocks</u>						
United States.....	9.7	11.2	14.5	11.3	8.7	8.9
Foreign Free World:						
Exporting countries...	3.8	3.9	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.6
Importing countries 2/:	5.9	5.9	5.2	6.2	6.0	5.3
Communist countries....	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.8
Foreign total.....	12.3	11.9	10.6	12.4	13.4	12.7
World total.....	22.0	23.1	25.1	23.7	22.1	21.6
<u>Production</u>						
United States 3/.....	13.7	14.7	13.0	11.0	11.5	14.7
Foreign Free World.....	15.8	16.3	15.9	16.8	17.3	16.8
Communist countries....	11.4	12.6	13.0	13.7	15.4	15.3
Foreign total.....	27.2	28.9	28.9	30.5	32.7	32.1
World total.....	40.9	43.6	41.9	41.5	44.2	46.8
<u>Consumption 4/</u>						
United States.....	8.8	9.2	8.6	8.0	8.7	9.0
Foreign Free World:						
Exporting countries...	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9
Importing countries...	15.0	15.1	16.6	15.9	15.4	16.6
Communist countries....	12.5	12.9	13.4	14.7	15.9	16.6
Foreign total.....	31.4	32.2	34.4	35.1	36.1	38.1
World total.....	40.2	41.4	43.0	43.1	44.8	47.1
<u>Exports</u>						
United States.....	3.4	2.2	7.6	5.7	2.8	6.0
Foreign Free World 5/..	7.3	9.3	6.7	6.9	8.7	7.8
Communist countries....	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Foreign total.....	8.9	10.9	8.2	8.4	10.3	9.5
World total.....	12.3	13.1	15.8	14.1	13.1	15.5
Exports, net, Free World to Communist.....	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.0

1/ 500 pounds gross weight, except U. S. is in running bales. 2/ Includes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports. 3/ In-season ginnings plus city crop and small allowance for adjusting balance where necessary. 1959 based on December crop estimate. 4/ Excludes cotton destroyed or unaccounted for. 5/ Includes small amounts reexported.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

World Stocks Lower For Fourth Consecutive Year

World cotton stocks are expected to decline slightly in the 1959-60 season from the 21.6 million bales on hand July 31, 1959. This would be the fourth consecutive year of decline from the 1956 postwar peak of 25.1 million bales.

U. S. carryover to be lower.--The U. S. carryover of cotton on July 31, 1960, may show a moderate decline from the 8.9 million bales on hand at the beginning of this season to around 8.7 million. An increase of 3.2 million bales in U. S. production over the 1958-59 crop of 11.5 million bales probably will be more than offset by an increase in consumption from 8.7 million bales in 1958-59 to around 9.0 million this season, and a substantial rise in exports from last year's low level of 2.8 million bales to at least 6.0 million in 1959-60.

There was a sharp reduction in U. S. cotton stocks for 2 years following the alltime high of 14.5 million bales in 1956, reflecting relatively high exports and lower production brought about by continuation of acreage controls and initiation of the Soil Bank program. However, U. S. stocks increased slightly to 8.9 million bales on July 31, 1959, from 8.7 million a year earlier, chiefly because of the smaller 1958-59 exports.

Stocks at low level in other Free World producing areas.--Much of the world stock decrease in 1959-60 will be in foreign Free World exporting countries as the result of lower production, increasing consumption, and strong export demand which will again siphon off most of their export availabilities. Stocks in those countries were reduced from 4.1 million bales on July 31, 1958, to 3.6 million at the beginning of this season.

The heavy export movement from those countries in the first half of this season is likely to continue to the extent supplies are available, so that there will be a further reduction in stocks of upland cotton to relatively low levels by July 31, 1960.

Cotton stocks in many Southern Hemisphere producing countries usually include substantial quantities of unginned cotton as of July 31. Extra long staple cotton will continue to make up a large part of the surplus supplies in foreign exporting countries. This situation reflects record or near-record 1959-60 crops of this type of cotton, mainly in the United Arab Republic (Egypt) and Sudan.

Total stocks of all types of cotton in Communist countries may decline in 1959-60 because of the continuing upward trend in consumption, and the smaller 1959 crop in Mainland China. An increase in U.S.S.R. production could result in a stock increase; more likely, however, the additional cotton (about 0.3 million bales) will be consumed and exported.

Importing countries replenish stocks.--The higher level of consumption with a sizable volume of unfilled textile orders is likely to encourage replenishment of cotton stocks in some foreign Free World importing countries this season. Those countries as a group decreased stocks in 1958-59 because of weaker demand and larger inventories of textiles, larger actual and prospective

Table 2.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1957-58

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning stocks <u>1/</u>	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed <u>2/</u>	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks <u>1/</u>	Total distrib- ution
Importing countries:									
Canada.....	78	--	370	448	329	6	3	110	448
Chile.....	18	--	80	98	81	--	--	17	98
Colombia.....	22	100	77	199	179	--	--	20	199
Cuba.....	6	--	45	51	38	--	--	13	51
Uruguay.....	9	1	29	39	35	--	--	4	39
Other Western Hemisphere.....	9	53	21	83	62	--	6	15	83
Austria.....	29	--	120	149	119	--	--	30	149
Belgium.....	145	--	368	513	372	3	7	131	513
Denmark.....	10	--	41	51	39	--	--	12	51
Finland.....	29	--	58	87	66	--	--	21	87
France.....	560	--	1,190	1,750	1,395	5	10	340	1,750
Germany, West.....	445	--	1,453	1,898	1,428	2	8	460	1,898
Italy.....	275	38	811	1,124	860	--	--	264	1,124
Netherlands.....	116	--	313	429	331	--	6	92	429
Norway.....	7	--	19	26	21	--	--	5	26
Portugal.....	55	--	204	259	207	--	--	52	259
Spain.....	125	165	271	561	475	1	--	85	561
Sweden.....	104	--	150	254	140	--	--	114	254
Switzerland.....	128	--	193	321	198	--	1	122	321
United Kingdom.....	590	--	1,443	2,033	1,456	--	17	560	2,033
Yugoslavia.....	50	15	180	245	195	--	13	37	245
Other Europe.....	4	--	16	20	16	--	--	4	20
Australia.....	27	3	86	116	93	--	--	23	116
Hong Kong.....	65	--	267	332	269	--	10	53	332
India.....	1,825	4,425	349	6,599	4,340	7	227	2,025	6,599
Israel.....	6	19	22	47	40	--	1	6	47
Japan.....	585	--	2,394	2,979	2,443	--	--	536	2,979
Korea.....	50	40	210	300	265	--	--	35	300
Philippines.....	15	3	58	76	50	1	--	25	76
Taiwan (Formosa).....	64	5	110	179	143	1	--	35	179
Other Asia.....	32	56	64	152	109	--	12	31	152
Ethiopia.....	7	6	14	27	20	1	--	6	27
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	4	9	14	27	18	--	6	3	27
Union of South Africa.....	35	28	49	112	70	--	4	38	112
Other Africa.....	4	10	11	25	14	--	7	4	25
Foreign Free World.....	5,533	4,976	11,100	21,609	15,916	27	338	5,328	21,609
Bulgaria.....	30	67	90	187	150	2	--	35	187
China, Mainland.....	1,000	7,000	300	8,300	7,000	25	25	1,250	8,300
Czechoslovakia.....	80	--	400	480	390	--	--	90	480
Germany, East.....	110	--	425	535	415	--	--	120	535
Hungary.....	65	--	202	267	214	3	--	50	267
Poland.....	60	--	582	642	463	4	--	175	642
Rumania.....	75	18	200	293	225	3	--	65	293
Other Communist.....	13	21	56	90	73	--	1	16	90
Total Communist.....	1,433	7,106	2,255	10,794	8,930	37	26	1,801	10,794
Total importing countries.....	6,966	12,082	13,355	32,403	24,846	64	364	7,129	32,403

Table 2.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1957-58--Continued

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country	Beginning stocks <u>1/</u>	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed <u>2/</u>	Exports	Ending stocks <u>1/</u>	Total distri- bution
Exporting countries:									
Mexico.....	100	2,085	--	2,185	460	8	1,417	300	2,185
Nicaragua.....	60	219	--	279	4	4	146	125	279
El Salvador.....	65	161	10	236	14	--	127	95	236
Guatemala.....	6	64	--	70	12	--	35	23	70
Argentina.....	420	783	7	1,210	520	10	--	680	1,210
Brazil.....	525	1,350	--	1,875	1,050	10	215	600	1,875
Paraguay.....	15	51	--	66	15	1	35	15	66
Peru.....	270	505	--	775	70	3	402	300	775
Other Western Hemisphere.....	4	25	2	31	8	--	18	5	31
Sudan.....	475	225	--	700	5	4	391	300	700
Belgian Congo.....	105	205	--	310	49	--	151	110	310
British East Africa.....	106	442	--	548	2	--	451	95	548
Egypt.....	435	1,861	--	2,296	445	--	1,256	595	2,296
French Africa.....	56	248	2	306	17	4	217	68	306
Nigeria.....	30	215	--	245	24	--	111	110	245
Portuguese Africa.....	105	170	--	275	7	--	187	81	275
Other Africa.....	--	3	--	3	--	--	3	--	3
Afghanistan.....	18	60	--	78	30	--	35	13	78
Burma.....	12	58	--	70	24	--	33	13	70
Iran.....	47	280	--	327	100	--	198	29	327
Pakistan.....	270	1,360	3	1,633	935	15	383	300	1,633
Syria.....	15	492	--	507	50	3	427	27	507
Turkey.....	200	600	--	800	520	10	130	140	800
Other Asia.....	15	93	1	109	28	--	67	14	109
Greece.....	10	290	21	321	131	--	124	66	321
Foreign Free World.....	3,364	11,845	46	15,255	4,520	72	6,559	4,104	15,255
United States <u>3/</u>	11,323	<u>4/</u> 11,015	<u>5/</u> 141	22,479	7,999	26	5,717	8,737	22,479
U.S.S.R.....	1,400	6,600	600	8,600	5,700	--	1,450	1,450	8,600
Total exporting countries.....	16,087	29,460	787	46,334	18,219	98	13,726	14,291	46,334
Afloat.....	700			700				700	700
World total.....	23,753	41,542	14,142	79,437	43,065	162	14,090	22,120	79,437
Foreign Free World total....	8,897	16,821	11,146	36,864	20,436	99	6,897	9,432	36,864
Communist total.....	2,833	13,706	2,855	19,394	14,630	37	1,476	3,251	19,394

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton.

2/ Includes cotton unaccounted for.

3/ Running bales.

4/ Ginnings in season of 10,862,000 bales, plus city crop of 58,000 bales, and 95,000 bales to adjust balance.

5/ Net imports after deduction of reexports.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural service.

Table 3.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1958-59 1/

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning stocks <u>2/</u>	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed <u>3/</u>	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks <u>2/</u>	Total distri- bution
Importing countries:									
Canada.....	110	--	302	412	350	--	1	61	412
Chile.....	17	--	64	81	65	--	--	16	81
Colombia.....	20	150	38	208	190	--	--	18	208
Cuba.....	13	1	24	38	32	--	--	6	38
Uruguay.....	4	1	45	50	35	--	--	15	50
Other Western Hemisphere.....	15	48	20	83	67	--	3	13	83
Austria.....	30	--	108	138	112	--	--	26	138
Belgium.....	131	--	374	505	375	5	9	116	505
Denmark.....	12	--	34	46	37	--	--	9	46
Finland.....	21	--	69	90	66	1	--	23	90
France.....	340	--	1,087	1,427	1,165	2	10	250	1,427
Germany, West.....	460	--	1,221	1,681	1,340	1	20	320	1,681
Italy.....	264	35	773	1,072	869	3	--	200	1,072
Netherlands.....	92	--	318	410	327	--	1	82	410
Norway.....	5	--	18	23	20	--	--	3	23
Portugal.....	52	--	227	279	210	--	--	69	279
Spain.....	85	185	458	728	475	3	--	250	728
Sweden.....	114	--	93	207	128	--	--	79	207
Switzerland.....	122	--	137	259	160	--	1	98	259
United Kingdom.....	560	--	1,133	1,693	1,270	2	20	401	1,693
Yugoslavia.....	37	10	230	277	200	--	17	60	277
Other Europe.....	4	--	17	21	17	--	--	4	21
Australia.....	23	7	92	122	93	4	--	25	122
Hong Kong.....	53	--	300	353	285	--	12	56	353
India.....	2,025	4,100	402	6,527	4,395	8	314	1,810	6,527
Israel.....	6	22	29	57	50	--	1	6	57
Japan.....	536	--	2,525	3,061	2,380	1	--	680	3,061
Korea.....	35	35	225	295	270	--	--	25	295
Philippines.....	25	3	90	118	90	3	--	25	118
Taiwan (Formosa).....	35	7	160	202	155	--	--	47	202
Other Asia.....	31	54	54	139	102	2	5	30	139
Ethiopia.....	6	7	12	25	20	--	--	5	25
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	3	13	17	33	20	--	7	6	33
Union of South Africa.....	38	39	47	124	78	1	5	40	124
Other Africa.....	4	9	14	27	14	--	9	4	27
Foreign Free World.....	5,328	4,726	10,757	20,811	15,462	36	435	4,878	20,811
Bulgaria.....	35	62	90	187	150	2	--	35	187
China, Mainland.....	1,250	8,500	200	9,950	8,000	--	50	1,900	9,950
Czechoslovakia.....	90	--	420	510	410	--	20	80	510
Germany, East.....	120	--	425	545	440	--	5	100	545
Hungary.....	50	--	252	302	230	2	--	70	302
Poland.....	175	--	463	638	497	--	1	140	638
Rumania.....	65	5	200	270	220	--	--	50	270
Other Communist.....	16	26	68	110	87	--	5	18	110
Total Communist.....	1,801	8,593	2,118	12,512	10,034	4	81	2,393	12,512
Total importing countries.....	7,129	13,319	12,875	33,323	25,496	40	516	7,271	33,323

Table 3.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1958-59 1/--Continued

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country	Beginning stocks <u>2/</u>	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption	Destroyed <u>3/</u>	Exports	Ending stocks <u>2/</u>	Total distri- bution
Exporting countries:									
Mexico.....	300	2,345	5	2,650	485	6	1,809	350	2,650
Nicaragua.....	125	218	--	343	4	--	331	8	343
El Salvador.....	95	177	--	272	11	1	240	20	272
Guatemala.....	23	60	--	83	12	--	65	6	83
Argentina.....	680	460	35	1,175	550	3	47	575	1,175
Brazil.....	600	1,440	--	2,040	1,050	8	242	740	2,040
Paraguay.....	15	45	--	60	16	--	30	14	60
Peru.....	300	505	--	805	65	3	512	225	805
Other Western Hemisphere.....	5	29	1	35	8	--	22	5	35
Sudan.....	300	573	--	873	5	2	671	195	873
Belgian Congo.....	110	230	1	341	52	3	191	95	341
British East Africa.....	95	489	--	584	2	--	563	19	584
Egypt.....	595	2,048	--	2,643	530	8	1,380	725	2,643
French Africa.....	68	247	1	316	19	1	213	83	316
Nigeria.....	110	155	--	265	30	2	198	35	265
Portuguese Africa.....	81	216	--	297	7	--	155	135	297
Other Africa.....	--	6	--	6	--	--	6	--	6
Afghanistan.....	13	65	--	78	30	--	35	13	78
Burma.....	13	65	6	84	26	1	47	10	84
Iran.....	29	320	--	349	115	--	180	54	349
Pakistan.....	300	1,260	6	1,566	1,015	6	375	170	1,566
Syria.....	27	443	--	470	60	3	357	50	470
Turkey.....	140	825	--	965	520	5	325	115	965
Other Asia.....	14	76	2	92	28	--	56	8	92
Greece.....	66	286	1	353	129	1	194	29	353
Foreign Free World.....	4,104	12,583	58	16,745	4,769	53	8,244	3,679	16,745
United States <u>4/</u>	8,737	<u>5/</u> 11,525	<u>6/</u> 136	20,398	8,703	25	2,789	8,881	20,398
U.S.S.R.....	1,450	6,850	500	8,800	5,850	--	1,550	1,400	8,800
Total exporting countries.....	14,291	30,958	694	45,943	19,322	78	12,583	13,960	45,943
Afloat.....	700			700				400	400
World total.....	22,120	44,277	13,569	79,966	44,818	118	13,099	21,631	79,666
Foreign Free World total....	9,432	17,309	10,815	37,556	20,231	89	8,679	8,557	37,556
Communist total.....	3,251	15,443	2,618	21,312	15,884	4	1,631	3,793	21,312

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

2/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton.

3/ Includes cotton unaccounted for.

4/ Running bales.

5/ Ginnings in season of 11,373,000 running bales, plus city crop of 51,000 bales, and 101,000 bales to adjust balance.

6/ Net imports after deduction of reexports.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

supplies of cotton, unstable prices, and price disparity between growths. The estimated total of 5.3 million bales in those countries (including cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports) on July 31, 1959, was 0.7 million bales below a year earlier.

World Production At Record High

World cotton production in 1959-60, estimated at 46.8 million bales, is at an alltime high, exceeding the previous year's record crop by about 2.6 million bales. The main production increases over last season are in the United States, the U.S.S.R., Brazil, Pakistan, Colombia, Spain, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Sudan. These increases are attributed to larger acreage and better weather. Principal declines are in Mexico, Mainland China, India, Uganda, and Central America, mainly because of smaller acreage resulting from adverse weather, or lower prices to growers last year.

Foreign production shows first postwar drop.--Significantly, production outside the United States is expected to decline this season for the first time since World War II, and at 32.1 million bales, is 0.6 million below 1958-59. Substantial production declines in several major countries, as indicated above, are accompanied by increases in some importing countries striving to meet more of their own cotton needs. The net effect of these production changes is a decline of about 0.5 million bales in foreign exportable supplies.

Production in Communist countries is estimated at about 15.3 million bales in 1959-60, compared with 15.4 million last year. The Soviet Union's harvest reportedly was around 7.2 million bales, somewhat larger than the 1958-59 crop of 6.85 million bales because of good growing conditions this season. In contrast, Mainland China had severe drought and yields were down.

Extra long staple cotton production in the Free World is estimated at slightly under 1.9 million bales, down 4 percent from 1958-59 production of nearly 2.0 million bales. The largest decline is in Karnak variety in Egypt, but increases are likely in Menoufi and Giza 45 and Sudan's Sakel and Lambert varieties.

U. S. acreage and crop up from low 1958 level.--The U. S. crop of 14.7 million bales is up 3.2 million bales from 1958, and compares with the 1948-57 average of 14.0 million. With only 0.6 million acres in the Soil Bank this season, compared with 5.0 million in 1958, and a 1.0 million-acre allotment increase for farmers who chose a lower support rate, harvested acreage is estimated at 15.0 million acres, up 27 percent from the 82-year low of 11.8 million in 1958. The average yield of 465 pounds per harvested acre is near last year's record of 466 pounds.

As indicated previously, the larger U. S. crop this season probably will be more than offset by a moderate increase in consumption and a sharp rise in exports. Although U. S. production is larger in 1959-60, it represents only 31 percent of total world production, compared with an average of 35 percent in the 10-year period 1949-58.

World Cotton Trade Picks Up After 2-Year Decline

World trade in cotton is showing a marked increase in 1959-60 after a 2-year decline. Total exports are likely to exceed 15.5 million bales, up 2.4 million bales or 18 percent from last season. This would be the largest export volume since 1956-57, when world exports were 15.8 million bales and U. S. exports reached a 23-year high of 7.6 million bales.

Significant factors influencing the rise in world cotton trade this season include: (1) increasing cotton consumption abroad resulting from improved economic conditions and recovery from the textile recession; (2) restoration of stocks of cotton and textiles to more normal levels in many importing countries; and, (3) the return of confidence in the market brought about by the relative stability in prices and close competition among growers.

Stronger foreign import demand.--There has been a definite strengthening in the demand for cotton abroad. With increased demand for cotton textiles on the one hand, and ample supplies of cotton and competitive prices among growers on the other, foreign Free World importing countries probably will increase their imports of raw cotton to around 12.1 million bales this season. This would be 13 percent above the 10.7 million bales imported last season.

The larger foreign imports are serving to meet rising consumption needs, as well as to replenish low stocks of cotton and textiles on hand in some countries at the beginning of the season. For example, imports into Japan and Western Europe are increasing mainly to meet the rise in consumption. India's import needs are larger as a result of lower production for the second straight year while consumption continues at a relatively high level.

Cotton imports by foreign countries this season should receive additional stimulus from the liberalized currency convertibility brought about in some countries in 1959, reduction of trade restrictions in some others, and generally improved foreign exchange reserves. More countries now permit their cotton mills to obtain needed amounts of foreign exchange with fewer impediments than at any time since the outbreak of World War II.

U. S. exports could be largest since 1956-57.--U. S. cotton exports are expected to be at least 6.0 million bales in 1959-60. This compares with the low level of 2.8 million exported last season and the 1953-57 average of 4.5 million bales. At 6.0 million bales, the U. S. share of world trade in cotton should increase from the low level of 22 percent last season to about 40 percent in 1959-60. The pickup in U. S. exports is evidenced by recent heavy movements, and registrations of over 5.1 million bales through January 15, 1960, for export under the 1959-60 payment-in-kind program. Export registrations probably will be at a much slower rate in succeeding months as foreign importers apparently have already covered a sizable part of their commitments.

The same factors causing the rise in world trade this season are also stimulating U. S. exports. In addition, exportable supplies of cotton in foreign Free World exporting countries are smaller this season. Beginning stocks in these countries were smaller than a year earlier, their consumption is increasing, and their production of upland types is down moderately in 1959-60 in contrast to the overall sharp uptrend of recent years.

Exports from other countries continue high.--Foreign Free World countries as a group are expected to export about 7.8 million bales or more in 1959-60, close to the average of the last 5 years. As in 1958-59, this will comprise most of the cotton these countries have available for export and will reduce their stocks to near minimum levels.

The sizable volume of foreign growths sold for export in the first half of 1959-60 shows the effects of the improved demand. In the Northern Hemisphere foreign countries, harvesting is about complete, and most of the surplus supplies were marketed early in the 1959-60 season. Demand also has been good for cotton from the Southern Hemisphere producing areas where the crop is now becoming available for export. Some export commitments have already been made on Mexico's 1960 crop. Reduction of export taxes on cotton has stimulated exports from the current crop in several countries, including Mexico, Pakistan, India, and Egypt.

Demand for extra long staple cotton has also improved this season. This has been evident in the continued broadening demand for fine yarns in consuming countries, the rapid marketing of the Egyptian crop, and the interest in pre-harvest sales of Sudanese cotton.

Net exports from Free World to Communist countries is likely to total around 1.0 million bales, compared with 1.2 million and 1.3 million in 1958-59 and 1957-58, respectively. As in the past 2 seasons, the United Arab Republic, Pakistan, Iran, and several other countries probably will sell or barter substantial quantities of cotton to the Soviet Union, Communist China, and Eastern European countries, although sales thus far have been below the 1958-59 level. This is especially true of Russian imports of Egyptian cotton. Also, exports from the Soviet Union may increase slightly from last season because of larger production.

Consumption Is At Record High

A salient feature of the world supply and demand situation this season is the healthy upswing in consumption. There are a number of favorable signs in the consumption picture--retail sales of textiles are higher on domestic and export fronts, the volume of unfilled orders is large, low stocks of cotton and textiles are being replenished in some areas, and burdensome inventories of finished goods have been reduced in others. Improved economic conditions abroad are strengthening the demand for cotton textiles. Further, more stable cotton prices in world import markets at levels below those of a year ago, along with basic needs of increasing population and rising demand for cotton in apparel and household uses encouraged by intensive promotion programs in importing countries, is stimulating consumption and improving cotton's competitive position with manmade fibers.

Under these favorable conditions, world cotton consumption in 1959-60 will set a new record high of around 47.1 million bales. This is more than 2.3 million bales or 5 percent above the previous record of a year earlier, and larger than the 1954-58 average by 4.6 million bales, or 11 percent. An increase in consumption this season appears likely in nearly all the major cotton consuming countries of the world, with only a few countries expected to show declines.

Foreign consumption continues to increase.--Outside the United States, consumption is expected to set a new record high of about 38.1 million bales this season. This would exceed the 1954-58 average by more than 4.3 million bales, and represents a continuation of the steady upward trend in foreign cotton consumption in recent years.

Most noticeable increases abroad will be in net importing countries, chiefly the major consuming areas of Western Europe and the Far East. At the same time, it should be recognized that Communist countries are continuing the steady, sizable increase in their consumption. With supplies at a high level, consumption in the Communist countries as a whole could reach 16.6 million bales this season, the same as that expected in the foreign Free World importing countries.

Consumption in foreign Free World exporting countries, which has shown a steady climb in recent years, may increase a modest amount again this year. Not only have exporting countries been striving to meet more of their own needs for cotton textiles, but some of these countries are developing export markets for cotton textiles, principally semimanufactured products.

Europe's textile situation improved.--In Western Europe, substantial improvement has been noted in the textile situation since last spring, when the textile industry was still in a recession. Mill activity in France, for example, in the first quarter of the marketing year was only slightly above that of the same period last year, but spinning and weaving mills have reduced their stocks of cotton goods. This, along with a large volume of unfilled orders on hand, is likely to reflect a high level of activity in the winter months, and consumption for the season could be about 10 percent larger than the 1,165,000 bales used in 1958-59.

In West Germany, labor shortages and relatively small mill margins will likely be more than offset by a pickup in domestic, and especially export, demand for textiles. Use of cotton by the United Kingdom's textile industry is on the increase this season after declining to a longtime low of less than 1.3 million bales in 1958-59. Even in the midst of the industry reorganization and strong competition on the textile export and import fronts, the improved domestic demand for textiles and stock replenishment of cotton goods is resulting in larger cotton offtake. Belgium and Switzerland are also likely to use substantially more cotton this season than in 1958-59; the increase may be more modest in other countries of Western Europe.

Japan leading increase in Far East.--In Japan, the textile industry made an earlier recovery from the recession, and with easing of curtailments in yarn production, consumption is likely to total around 2,750,000 bales, 15 percent above last year. Hong Kong is producing more cotton cloth for export, while the Philippines is making rapid strides in efforts to fill more of its own textile needs. India's consumption is rising again this season as demand is good on the domestic and export markets and burdensome textile stocks have been reduced.

The consumption increases are not without exception, however. In Spain, for example, cotton consumption may show the effect of declines in domestic demand for textiles, mounting textile inventories, labor restrictions, and proposals to reorganize the industry. Canada's cotton consumption will depend on the extent of labor difficulties in the mill industry and the increasing competition from imports of foreign textiles and manmade fibers. Recent press reports indicate impending labor trouble in Mexico which could affect consumption.

U. S. consumption at 9.0 million-bale level.--Consumption in the United States is rising and has shown substantial recovery from the 8.0 million-bale level of 1957-58 during the world-wide textile recession. At the August-December 1959 rate, U. S. consumption is likely to be about 9 million bales in 1959-60. This will be the largest since the 9.2 million-bale consumption of 1955-56.

Indications of the larger U. S. mill consumption include a low ratio of textile stocks to unfilled orders at cotton mills. For some time now, orders for goods in both the spinning and weaving segments of the industry have extended into the coming months, and there is some move toward replenishing stocks of textiles in the marketing channels.

Another boost to raw cotton consumption has been the sharp rise in prices for fabrics and, to a lesser extent, the lower prices for raw cotton, which have resulted in a marked improvement in mill margins. While domestic raw cotton consumption has risen, there have also been increases in imports of foreign-produced textiles into the United States and in the supplies of fabrics produced from manmade fibers.

World Cotton Prices Show Upward Trend

Prices of raw cotton in world import markets have shown an upward trend since October. This is indicative of the continued strong demand in consuming countries, and the diminishing supplies of exportable cotton in a number of the larger surplus-producing countries abroad. As an example of this general upward movement, c.i.f. quotations in the Liverpool market for Middling 1-inch U. S. cotton averaged about 26.80 U. S. cents a pound in early January 1960, which was moderately above the October level of 25.40 cents. In January, some easing has been noted in the upward price movement for U. S. and foreign cottons being offered in European markets.

Between June and October 1959, cotton prices in world import markets remained generally stable and competitive among various growths. The price level in the early months of this season was around 5 cents a pound lower for U. S. cotton than in the first 3 months of the 1958-59 season, and 2 to 3 cents lower for competing growths. In effect, the U. S. price was reduced through a lower domestic support price and an increase in the export payment rate, to levels at which major competitive growths were selling several months before the start of the 1959-60 season. This is in contrast to relative instability of prices, and disparity between growths in the 1958-59 season.

Prices of extra long staples reflect improved demand.--Prices of extra long staple cottons in world markets have advanced substantially this season. Over a period of 2 years--1957 and 1958--these prices dropped from the 80-cent level to below the 40-cent level, and by March 1959, reached almost unprecedented lows which were near the prices being quoted for ordinary long staple cotton. This decline, of more than 50 percent, reflected the pressure of excessive supplies against a weakening market.

Since March 1959, however, prices of extra long staple cottons in import markets have moved upward by about 10 U. S. cents a pound, mainly as the result of the continued broadening demand for fine count yarns, and a partial liquidation of surplus cotton stocks. Despite the fact that supplies are still relatively large, the current crops in the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Sudan, and Peru have been marketed at a fairly rapid rate and the possibilities appear reasonably good for further improvement in demand for this type of cotton.

Outlook Is Favorable

Prospects are good for a continuation of the improved world supply and demand relationships that have taken shape in the first half of this season. The upward trend in cotton consumption now evident in both the United States and most foreign countries, seems likely to continue as general economic conditions and foreign exchange positions improve and populations get larger.

World cotton production is also likely to continue to increase. A larger world crop is expected in many areas next season, but the increase in 1960-61 and beyond will probably be slower than in recent years and may be equaled by continuation of the upward trend in consumption. In that event, supplies would be more in keeping with the level of consumption and necessary carryover needs. Estimated world consumption, at 47.1 million bales in 1959-60, is slightly in excess of world production. World trade should keep pace with the increasing consumption and stock requirements, except to the extent that consumption increases occur in cotton-producing countries.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

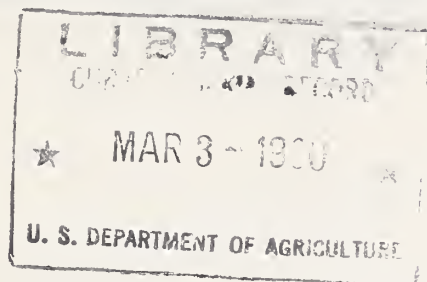
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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 2-60
February 12, 1960

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$677 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 3.788 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 3.643 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal year 1959-60. ^{1/}

^{1/} For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959.

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization *		Funds authorized 1/	Sales : register- : ed 2/		Exported : or booked : for export : 2/		Final : contract- : ing date : date	
	Date : issued	Number							
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	---	122,681,000	705,345:	697,372:	---	---	---	---
Fiscal 1955-56.....	---	---	79,730,000	481,560:	479,530:	---	---	---	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	---	157,266,123	1,048,535:	1,018,228:	---	---	---	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	---	119,408,218	760,048:	754,837:	---	---	---	---
Fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	---	110,993,637	564,128:	556,754:	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	---	13,327,000	7/	6/ 66,464:	---	---	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's... Burma.....	8-12-58	33-16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	---	124,320,637	564,128:	623,218:	---	---	---	---
Fiscal year 1959-60.....	---	---	320,412	11:	0:	2-29-60	3-31-60	---	---
Burma.....	7-15-59	33-20	866,000	3,259:	3,259:	11-30-59	12-31-59	---	---
Pakistan.....	7-24-59	15-48	4,820,000	42,375:	42,350:	11-30-59	12-31-59	---	---
Korea.....	8-14-59	24-27	707,682	6,100:	6,101:	2-29-60	3-31-60	---	---
Burma.....	8-21-59	33-21	4,725,000	35,300:	13,624:	2-29-60	3-31-60	---	---
Indonesia.....	8-21-59	34-21	3,039,000	27,425:	27,275:	5-31-60	6-30-60	---	---
Korea.....	10-12-59	24-28	3,800,000	27,501:	27,630:	3-31-60	6-30-60	---	---
Uruguay.....	11-30-59	47-05	14,368,000	71,901:	14,630:	5-31-60	6-30-60	---	---
India.....	12- 8-59	39-25	21,309,000	14,750:	1,534:	10-31-60	11-30-60	---	---
Indonesia.....	12-10-59	34-25	19,706,000	0:	0:	5-31-60	6-30-60	---	---
India.....	1-15-60	39-38	823,000	0:	0:	6-30-60	7-31-60	---	---
Israel.....	1-25-60	16-66	74,484,094	228,622:	136,403:	---	---	---	---
Total 1959-60.....	---	---	677,890,072	3,788,238:	3,643,124:	---	---	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal year 1954-55 through Feb. 5, 1960.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Agreements signed, no PA issued.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
India.....	1-8-60	---	14,050,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	---	14,050,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand total.....	---	---	691,940,072	3,788,238:	3,643,124:	---	---	---	---

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through January 29, 1960 reported by CSS.

3/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ For extra-long staple cotton.

5/ Triangular cotton-textile program with processing countries. 6/ Hong Kong, India, Japan, Netherlands.

United Kingdom, and West Germany. 7/ Insufficient data.

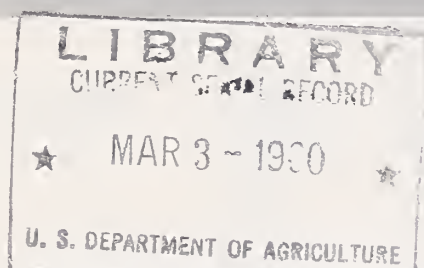
* For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. ** Totals represent dollar disbursements.

2

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 3-60
February 29, 1960

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$677 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 3.931 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 3.752 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal year 1959-60. ^{1/}

^{1/} For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular, FC 17-59, December 24, 1959.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through February 19, 1960

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization * Date issued	Funds Authorized 1/ Number	Sales registered 2/ :	Exported or booked for export 2/ :	Final contract- ing date	Final delivery date
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	----	U. S. dollars 122,681,000**	Bales 705,345	Bales 697,372	----	----
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	----	79,730,000**	481,560	479,530	----	----
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	----	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	----	----
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	----	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	----	----
Fiscal year 1958-59.....	----	----	----	----	----	----
(a) Expired PA's.....	----	110,993,637	564,235	556,747	----	----
(b) Unexpired PA's.....	8-12-58	33-16:5/	13,327,000	7/ 79,452	2-29-60	3-31-60
Total fiscal year 1958-59.....	----	124,320,637	564,235	636,199	----	----
Fiscal year 1959-60.....	----	----	----	----	----	----
Burma.....	7-15-59	33-20:	11	0	2-29-60	3-31-60
Pakistan.....	7-24-59	15-48:4/	3,259	3,259	11-30-59	12-31-59
Korea.....	8-14-59	24-27:	42,375	42,350	11-30-59	12-31-59
Burma.....	8-21-59	33-21:	6,100	6,101	2-29-60	3-31-60
Indonesia.....	8-21-59	34-21:3/	35,300	25,769	2-29-60	3-31-60
Korea.....	10-12-59	24-28:	27,425	27,275	5-31-60	6-30-60
Uruguay.....	11-30-59	47-05:	27,501	27,630	3-31-60	6-30-60
India.....	12- 8-59	39-35:	77,404	19,502	5-31-60	6-30-60
Indonesia.....	12-10-59	34-25:5/	23,050	3,167	10-31-60	11-30-60
India.....	1-15-60	39-38:	129,351	10,950	5-31-60	6-30-60
Israel.....	1-25-60	16-66:	0	0	6-30-60	7-31-60
Total 1959-60.....	----	74,484,094	371,776	166,003	----	----

Total PA's issued fiscal year	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1954-55 through Feb. 19, 1960.....	:	---	:	---	:	677,890,072	:	3,931,499	:
								3,752,142	:
Agreements signed, no PA issued.....	:	---	:	---	:	---	:	---	:
India.....	:	1- 8-60:	:	---	:	14,050,000	:	---	:
South Viet Nam.....	:	2-15-60:	:	---	:	1,300,000	:	---	:
Total.....	:	---	:	---	:	15,350,000	:	---	:
Grand Total.....	:	---	:	---	:	693,240,072	:	3,931,499	:
								3,752,142	:

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through Feb. 12, 1960, reported by CSS.
3/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ For extra-long staple cotton.

5/ Triangular cotton-textile program with processing countries. 6/ Hong Kong, India, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Japan, and West Germany. 7/ Insufficient data. 8/ Processing countries: Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, India.

* For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. ** Totals represent dollar disbursements.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

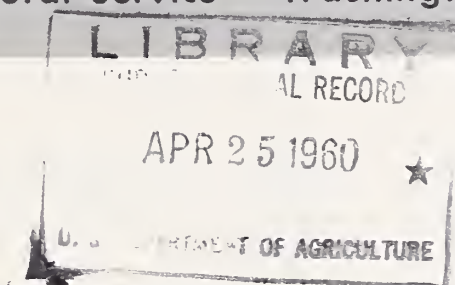
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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 4-60

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$692 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 4.0 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 3.860 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal year 1959-60. 1/

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular, FC 17-59, December 24, 1959.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through March 25, 1960

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization *: Date issued	Funds Authorized	Sales registered: booked for export	Exported or: 2/ date	Final contracting: delivery date
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	U. S. dollars 122,681,000**	Bales 705,345	Bales 697,372	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	79,730,000**	481,560	479,530	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---
Fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	110,993,637	564,235	556,747	---
(b) Unexpired PA's..Burma.....	8-12-58	33-16	5/ 13,327,000	7/ 6/ 99,797	5-31-60
Total fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	124,320,637	564,235	656,544	---
Fiscal year 1959-60.....	---	---	---	---	---
Burma.....	7-15-59	33-20	5/ 320,412	0	2-29-60
Pakistan.....	7-24-59	15-48	4/ 866,000	3,259	11-30-59
Korea.....	8-14-59	24-27	4,820,000	42,375	11-30-59
Burma.....	8-21-59	33-21	707,682	5,800	2-29-60
Indonesia.....	8-21-59	34-21	3/ 4,725,000	36,600	3-31-60
Korea.....	10-12-59	24-28	3,039,000	27,425	5-31-60
Uruguay.....	11-30-59	47-05	3,800,000	27,501	3-31-60
India.....	12- 8-59	39-35	14,638,000	89,156	5-31-60
Indonesia.....	12-10-59	34-25	5/ 21,309,000	37,899	10-31-60
India.....	1-15-60	39-38	9/ 19,706,000	167,433	5-31-60
Israel.....	1-25-60	16-66	823,000	2,250	6-30-60
South Viet Nam.....	3- 7-60	45-03	1,259,000	0	7-31-60
India.....	3-25-60	39-40	9/ 13,111,000	0	6-30-60
Total 1959-60.....	---	89,124,094	439,698	254,170	---

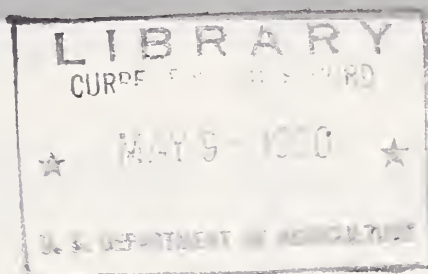
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 5-60
April 18, 1960

WORLD COTTON CROP AT RECORD HIGH

FOR SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR^{1/}

The world cotton crop for 1959-60, now estimated at 47.5 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), will set a record for the second successive year. This crop exceeds the 1958-59 record by 3.2 million bales or 7 per cent, and is 8.7 million bales above the average for the 5 years 1950-54.

Although production is again at a new high, cotton consumption continues to rise and, on a world basis, consumption may exceed production this season by a small margin and result in a reduction in stocks for the fourth consecutive season.

Nearly all of the 1959-60 crop in Northern Hemisphere countries has been harvested and moved into domestic and export markets, and harvesting in most Southern Hemisphere countries is now well underway. As the season progressed, there have been upward adjustments from the October 1959 production estimates for the U.S.S.R., Mainland China, Brazil, and several other countries. Meanwhile, generally adverse conditions resulted in lower estimates for India, Argentina, and Nigeria.

Ginnings Show U. S. Crop Of 14.5 Million Bales

In the United States, the cotton harvest proceeded rapidly under generally favorable weather conditions. The 1959 crop totaled 14.5 million bales according to the March 1960 ginnings report of the Bureau of the Census. The grade index (Middling White equals 100) of upland cotton ginnings was 95.8, compared with 96.7 for a year earlier. The average staple length of the 1959 crop was 32.8 thirty-seconds inches, the same as last season's record average, and the proportion of cotton stapling 1-1/16 inches accounted for 42 per cent of total upland ginnings, the highest proportion on record.

^{1/} This Circular contains later and more detailed information than the summary published in the monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets of February 28, 1960.

Continent and country	Acreage						Production 3/					
	Average						Average					
	1935-39	1950-54		1957	1958 2/	1959 2/	1935-39	1950-54		1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
NORTH AMERICA:												
El Salvador.....	1,000	1,000	acres	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	bales	1,000	1,000	1,000
Guatemala.....	--	63		99	132	100	53	161		177		147
Mexico.....	725	23		43	68	44	2	64		75		65
Nicaragua.....	9	1,936		2,247	2,510	1,798	334	1,333		2,085		1,700
United States.....	27,788	101		218	223	163	5	87		219		140
British West Indies.....	20	22,861		13,558	11,849	15,164	13,149	14,092		10,964		14,549
Haiti.....	--	17		13	10	--	5	4		6		--
Total 4/.....	28,642	39		41	41	--	22	7		5		--
EUROPE:												
Bulgaria 5/.....	85	120		172	169	193	35	44		67		72
Greece.....	173	219		385	402	325	77	138		290		266
Italy.....	56	82		99	89	88	21	31		38		53
Rumania 5/.....	8	122		148	35	--	2	23		18		--
Spain.....	46	168		396	430	520	10	60		165		275
Yugoslavia.....	8	34		31	32	32	3	5		15		13
Total 4/.....	377	761		1,284	1,207	1,243	148	306		618		711
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,087	5,885		5,170	5,310	5,300	3,430	5,930		6,600		7,200
ASIA:												
Aden.....	--	18		41	28	40	--	12		24		25
Iran.....	453	463		625	640	665	171	186		280		330
Iraq.....	53	97		160	139	--	11	27		65		--
Israel.....	--	1		12	15	17	--	1		19		33
Syria.....	85	405		638	644	561	28	231		492		452
Turkey.....	667	1,458		1,544	1,559	1,542	249	624		600		825
Afghanistan.....	--	87		175	175	--	49	55		60		--
Burma.....	428	365		295	299	328	97	91		58		70
China, Mainland.....	7,038	12,740		14,200	14,800	15,000	2,855	4,920		7,000		9,000
India.....	6/ 24,204	16,463		19,996	19,825	19,500	6/ 5,348	3,404		4,425		3,500
Korea 7/.....	564	316		190	139	--	198	77		40		55
Pakistan.....	6/	3,167		3,563	3,306	3,305	6/	1,320		1,360		1,350
Thailand.....	16	89		101	104	--	7	32		50		--
Total 4/.....	33,805	35,728		41,631	41,761	41,670	9,038	10,996		14,507		15,861

SOUTH AMERICA:															
Argentina.....	770:	1,308:	1,585:	1,225:	1,200:	289:	557:	783:	460:						
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,680:	3,700:	4,000:	4,600:	1,956:	1,655:	1,350:	1,440:						
Colombia.....	98:	163:	174:	225:	360:	23:	69:	100:	150:						
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	45:	45:	--:	13:	11:	16:	14:						
Paraguay.....	111:	153:	143:	150:	--:	40:	59:	51:	45:						
Peru.....	428:	488:	610:	605:	--:	379:	450:	505:	518:						
Venezuela.....	50:	35:	--:	--:	--:	11:	13:	30:	29:						
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,870:	6,312:	6,305:	7,025:	2,711:	2,816:	2,837:	2,658:						
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:															
Sudan.....	439:	614:	728:	887:	951:	248:	383:	225:	573:						
Belgian Congo.....	874:	863:	840:	855:	865:	172:	222:	205:	230:						
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	86:	82:	24:	26:	--:	12:	13:	9:	15:						
Kenya.....	--:	73:	85:	85:	--:	13:	11:	10:	14:						
Tanganyika.....	--:	209:	400:	400:	450:	50:	55:	140:	143:						
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,574:	1,617:	2,014:	1,565:	281:	291:	292:	334:						
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,832:	1,888:	1,977:	1,827:	1,893:	1,705:	1,861:	2,048:						
Morocco.....	1:	9:	17:	19:	16:	8/	5:	10:	9:						
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	838:	895:	1,000:	995:	41:	135:	185:	175:						
French West Africa.....	--:	--:	--:	--:	--:	28:	30:	60:	60:						
Mozambique.....	--:	690:	745:	750:	--:	9/ 33:	148:	140:	200:						
Nigeria.....	--:	463:	--:	--:	--:	36:	114:	215:	160:						
Angola.....	73:	124:	130:	127:	128:	13:	25:	30:	31:						
Union of South Africa.....	--:	66:	--:	--:	--:	2:	23:	28:	39:						
Australia.....	53:	8:	10:	16:	--:	11:	3:	3:	7:						
Total 4/.....	6,176:	7,685:	8,651:	9,431:	8,965:	2,840:	3,182:	3,428:	4,057:						
World total 4/.....	81,147:	81,983:	79,290:	78,880:	81,570:	31,690:	38,832:	41,515:	44,330:						
Foreign Free World 4/.....	41,140:	40,239:	45,965:	46,643:	45,804:	12,219:	13,818:	16,835:	17,368:						
Communist countries 4/.....	12,219:	18,883:	19,767:	20,388:	20,602:	6,322:	10,922:	13,716:	15,450:						

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Harvested acreage in the U. S. was estimated at 15.2 million acres as of December 1, 1959, up 29 per cent from the 82-year low of 11.8 million in 1958. The 1959 U. S. crop of 14.5 million bales is 3.0 million larger than in 1958. The larger production is expected to be more than offset by a sharp increase in exports and continued high domestic consumption, resulting in a reduction in carryover to about 8.1 million bales next August, roughly 0.8 million bales lower than a year earlier.

Sharp Postwar Rise In Foreign Production Diminishes

Foreign production reached a new high of 33.0 million bales in 1959-60. However, this was only 0.2 million bales above 1958-59, and contrasts with the overall sharp increase in foreign production since World War II. Larger acreage or improved growing conditions this season resulted in production increases in the U.S.S.R., Mainland China, Brazil, Colombia, Spain, Pakistan, and several other countries. Principal declines were in Mexico, Uganda, and Central America because of smaller acreage, and in India, Mozambique, and Nigeria because of adverse weather. The net effect of these production changes is a decline in foreign supplies available for export, since the larger production in some countries, particularly the Communist, will be chiefly used domestically.

Foreign Free World Production Is Smaller

Foreign Free World production for 1959-60 is currently estimated at 16.7 million bales, 0.7 million bales below the record of 17.4 million produced last season. Smaller production of upland-type cotton, mostly in Mexico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Uganda, Mozambique, and Nigeria accounts for most of the decline from last season. This is partly offset by larger crops of upland types in South Brazil, where harvest is now under way, and in Colombia, Spain, Tanganyika, and several other countries. Indications are that production of Asiatic-type short staple cotton is also lower this season than in 1958-59 as further downward revision in the estimate of India's crop offsets to a substantial degree the moderately larger crops in Pakistan and Burma.

Extra-Long Staple Production Down 3 Per Cent In Free World

Extra-long staple cotton production in the Free World this season is now estimated at 1.9 million bales, down 3 per cent from 1958-59. Much of the decline is in the Karnak variety in Egypt. Production of the Menoufi variety (plus a small quantity of Giza 45) has increased steadily in recent years in Egypt to a total of 853,000 bales in 1959-60. Egypt's 1959-60 production of all extra-long staple cotton is down 129,000 bales, or 11 per cent, from a year earlier, but production of other varieties is larger, and the total crop is up slightly despite smaller acreage. Production of Sakel-type cotton in Sudan is expected to total about 610,000 bales this season, up 16 per cent from 1958-59, and 5 per cent larger than the previous record set in 1956-57.

Smaller crops of extra-long staple cotton were harvested in the United States, Peru, and a few other countries, while Aden's crop is expected to be more nearly average size than last year. The Soviet Union produces about 450,000 bales of Egyptian-type cotton a year, most of it in Tadjikistan and Turkmenistan Republics.

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON^{1/}: Free World production by countries and varieties, crop years beginning August 1, 1955-56 through 1959-60

Country and variety	Year beginning August 1				
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales 2/</u>	<u>bales 2/</u>	<u>bales 2/</u>	<u>bales 2/</u>	<u>bales 2/</u>
Egypt					
Karnak.....	488	440	437	464	218
Menoufi <u>3/</u>	62	171	407	736	853
Sudan					
Sakel and Lambert....	392	582	165	524	610
Peru					
Pima and Karnak.....	70	108	107	120	114
United States					
American Egyptian....	43	50	82	84	71
Aden					
Sakel.....	24	24	24	16	25
Other countries <u>4/</u>	16	19	29	27	25
Total.....	1,095	1,394	1,251	1,971	1,916

1/ 1-3/8 inches and longer.

2/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

3/ Includes small quantity of Giza 45 variety.

4/ Includes West Indies (Sea Island), Israel, Morocco, Puerto Rico, Somalia, and Yemen.

Communist Countries Show Largest Increase Abroad

Aggregate production of cotton in Communist countries, mainly the Soviet Union and Mainland China, is now estimated at 16.3 million bales in 1959-60, up 6 per cent from 15.4 million in 1958-59. These countries accounted for a large portion of the increase in foreign production in 1959-60 over a year earlier. As a result of favorable crop conditions in both the Soviet Union and Mainland China, reports on the harvest indicate larger cotton production than expected earlier. There was severe drought last summer in some of Mainland China's cotton-producing areas, but more cotton acreage is now reported to be irrigated and cotton received priorities in the allocation of irrigation water.

Foreign Acreage And Production Likely To Increase In 1960-61

Planting of the 1960-61 crop is already under way in many Northern Hemisphere countries. Recent reports indicate more acreage outside the United States will be planted to cotton in 1960-61 than in 1959-60 and that production will increase, perhaps by as much as 1.0 million bales. The extent of the production increase depends, of course, not only on the amount of acreage increase, but also on yields, which are subject to such uncertainties as weather and insect and disease damage. At present, acreage increases are already reported or are in prospect for Mexico, Central America, Greece, and a number of other countries. A return to more "normal" yields from the adverse conditions in 1959-60 could raise production in such countries as India, Uganda, and Nigeria.

Several factors point to the possibility of larger production in 1960-61, foremost among them being the strong demand by importing countries in the current season, which has resulted in rapid marketing of foreign exportable surpluses, and the general rise in prices since the low points reached last summer and fall. Various other factors could contribute to the increase, including continued government aids to cotton production in some countries, agricultural development programs already under way, and the relative importance of cotton exports as a source of foreign exchange. Pressure of rising consumption against a decline in domestic supplies over the last year or so in India and some Near East countries is a particular stimulant to increase production in the coming season.

In Mexico the area planted to cotton in 1960 is estimated at 2,225,000 acres, up 24 per cent from 1959, and near the average of the preceding 5 years. The increase reflects easing in production credit following heavy export sales of 1959-60 crop cotton and a shift of some wheat land to cotton in West Coast areas following floods in November and December. Delayed plantings and some replantings were caused by unfavorable weather, but acreage is substantially larger in Matamoros and West Coast areas, with smaller increases in Mexicali, Laguna, Delicias, and Nuevo Laredo.

Planting will not take place until July and August in Central America, and even later in the Southern Hemisphere countries, but larger acreage seems likely, particularly in some of the countries where acreage declined in 1959-60. The 1960 area in North Brazil is about the same as a year ago.

In Colombia, the rapid expansion of recent years is expected to level off somewhat. Adverse weather in Colombia's Central Zone, where about 80 per cent of the crop is grown, has hampered early plantings. There is a possibility of a slight reduction in Peru because of disease damage, some shortage of fertilizer, and more favorable prices for certain food crops, while in the areas where Pima and Karnak are now being planted, the weather is favorable and water supply adequate.

Venezuela has a new cotton area of about 12,000 acres. Production apparently is on the downtrend in Paraguay as a result of severe insect damage and adverse growing conditions. Argentina has encountered the same difficulties in recent years, but efforts there are pointed toward an increase in cotton production in the long run.

In Greece, the irrigated area in cotton will increase again this year, possibly by 25 per cent, as the Government continues to favor expanded cotton production. Lack of rain may affect the area planted in Iran and Syria, although there is considerable interest in cotton growing. Higher cotton prices in Turkey this season may cause larger cotton plantings with some shift from other crops to cotton. Cotton acreage in Egypt in 1960-61 may be somewhat less than in 1959-60; a decline in Menoufi and Ashmouni acreage is contemplated, while other varieties may increase.

The 1959-60 acreage in the Sudan is the largest on record, and plans call for additional acreage to be planted to cotton in the Managil extension of the Gezira, although farm labor shortages may prove a hindrance. Little information is available on new-crop prospects in other African areas or in Pakistan, since planting does not take place until later for the most part.

U. S. Upland Acreage Allotments Up Slightly For 1960-61

The 1960 U. S. basic allotments total 16.3 million acres for upland cotton, the same as for 1959. A program on upland cotton similar to that for 1959 is in effect for the 1960 crop, whereby farmers could elect the Choice B plan of a lower support price and a 40 per cent increase in acreage. Selection of the Choice B program by farmers has increased acreage allotments for 1960 by 1,218,000 acres, compared with 1,018,000 acres last year. Therefore, the total 1960 allotment for upland cotton has been increased to 17,528,000 acres, or 200,000 acres more than in 1959. Some reduction in acreage will result from placement of an estimated 660,000 acres of cotton land from the 1960 upland allotments in the conservation reserve program, compared with about 517,000 acres in 1959. Final harvested acreage will also depend, of course, on the amount of underplanting of allotments, weather conditions, and the amount of abandonment. Underplantings may be smaller in 1960 than in 1959 because, under a new provision, acreage allotments to farmers who do not plan to use them may be reallocated to other farmers.

For extra-long staple cotton, which is not covered by the Choice B provision, the 1960 allotment is 64,776 acres, compared with 70,822 acres for 1959.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

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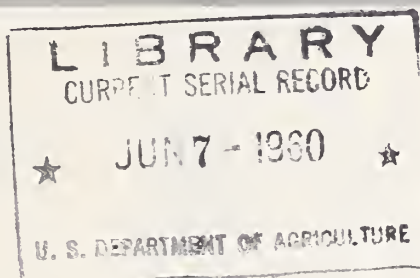
Conf. 2

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 6-60
May 19, 1960



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$697 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 4.0 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 4.0 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal year 1959-60. ^{1/}

^{1/} For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular, FC 17-59, December 24, 1959.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through May 11, 1960

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued:	Authorization * Date issued	Funds Authorized 1/ Number	Sales registered 2/ export date	Exported or booked for 2/ export date	Final contract- ing date	Final delivery date
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	U.S. dollars 122,681,000 **	Bales 705,345	Bales 697,372	---	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	79,730,000 **	481,560	479,530	---	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---
Fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	110,890,618	564,235	556,747	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's...Burma.....	8-12-58: 33-16	5/ 13,327,000 :7/	6/ 106,091	5-31-60	6-30-60	---
Total fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	124,217,618	564,235	662,838	---	---
Fiscal year 1959-60.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma.....	7-15-59: 33-20	5/ 320,412	0	5-31-60	6-30-60	---
Pakistan.....	7-24-59: 15-48	4/ 866,000	3,259	11-30-59	12-31-59	---
Korea.....	8-14-59: 24-27	4,820,000	42,375	11-30-59	12-31-59	---
Burma.....	8-21-59: 33-21	707,682	5,800	2-29-60	3-31-60	---
Indonesia.....	8-21-59: 34-21	4,725,000	36,600	2-29-60	3-31-60	---
Korea.....	10-12-59: 24-28	3,039,000	27,425	5-31-60	6-30-60	---
Uruguay.....	11-30-59: 47-05	3,800,000	27,501	3-31-60	6-30-60	---
India.....	12- 8-59: 39-35	14,638,000	94,879	5-31-60	6-30-60	---
Indonesia.....	12-10-59: 34-25	5/ 21,309,000	71,010 :8/	10-31-60	11-30-60	---
India.....	1-15-60: 39-38	9/ 19,706,000	159,838	5-31-60	6-30-60	---
Israel.....	1-25-60: 16-66	823,000	2,287	6-30-60	7-31-60	---
South Viet Nam.....	3- 7-60: 45-03	1,259,000	7,295	6-30-60	7-30-60	---
India.....	3-25-60: 39-40	9/ 13,111,000	30,088	6-30-60	7-30-60	---

Fiscal year 1959-60 continued.....										
Poland.....	4- 6-60:	41-35	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	4- 6-60:	41-36	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Poland.....	4- 6-60:	41-37	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Austria.....	4-21-60:	21-23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Finland.....	4-25-60:	18-24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan.....	5- 4-60:	15-60	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total 1959-60.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal year.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1954-55 through May 11, 1960.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand Total.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through May 6, 1960, reported by CSS.

3/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ For extra long staple cotton.

5/ Triangular cotton-textile program with processing countries. 6/ Hong Kong, India, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, Yugoslavia, and France. 7/ Insufficient data. 8/ Processing countries: Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, India. 9/ Less than 1-1/16" staple. * For upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

** Totals represent dollar disbursements.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington 25, D. C.

Official Business

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

★ JUL 26 1960 ★

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

COTTON
FC 7-60
July 15, 1960

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$731 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 4.2 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 4.1 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal year 1959-60. ^{1/}

^{1/} For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through July 1, 1960

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization * Date issued	Funds Authorized 1/ Number	Sales : registered: 2/ : for export:	Exported or booked contract- ing date	Final delivery date
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	U.S.dollars : 122,681,000**	Bales : 705,345	Bales : 697,372	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	: 79,730,000**	: 481,560	: 479,560	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	: 157,266,123	: 1,048,535	: 1,018,201	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	: 119,408,218	: 760,048	: 754,837	---
Fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	: 110,890,618	: 564,235	: 556,747	---
(a) Expired PAs.....	---	: 8-12-58	: 33-16	: 5/ 13,327,000	: 7/ 6/106,579
(b) Unexpired PAs..Burma.....	---	: 8-21-59	: 34-21	: 3/ 4,725,000	: 3-31-60
Total fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	: 124,217,618	: 564,235	: 663,326	---
Fiscal year 1959-60.....	---	: 7-15-59	: 33-20	: 5/ 320,412	: 5-31-60
Burma.....	7-15-59	: 33-20	: 5/ 320,412	: 5-31-60	: 6-30-60
Pakistan.....	7-24-59	: 15-48	: 4/ 1,003,734	: 3,259	: 11-30-59
Korea.....	8-14-59	: 24-27	: 4,820,000	: 42,375	: 11-30-59
Burma.....	8-21-59	: 33-21	: 707,682	: 5,800	: 10-31-60
Indonesia.....	8-21-59	: 34-21	: 3/ 4,725,000	: 36,600	: 3-31-60
Korea.....	10-12-59	: 24-28	: 3,039,000	: 27,425	: 2-29-60
Uruguay.....	11-30-59	: 47-05	: 3,800,000	: 27,501	: 5-31-60
India.....	12- 8-59	: 39-35	: 14,638,000	: 100,443	: 3-31-60
Indonesia.....	12-10-59	: 34-25	: 5/ 21,309,000	: 121,422	: 5-31-60
India.....	1-15-60	: 39-38	: 9/ 19,706,000	: 160,095	: 10-31-60
Israel.....	1-25-60	: 16-66	: 823,000	: 3,318	: 5-31-60
Viet Nam.....	3- 7-60	: 45-03	: 1,259,000	: 9,119	: 6-30-60
India.....	3-25-60	: 39-40	: 9/ 13,111,000	: 88,095	: 6-30-60

Fiscal year 1959-60 ..continued:	----	:	-----	:	----	:	-----	:	-----
Poland.....	4- 6-60:	41-35	:	84,967	:	648:	:	643	: 6-30-60: 7-30-60
Poland.....	4- 6-60:	41-36	:	256,372	:	1,906:	:	1,906	: 6-30-60: 7-30-60
Poland.....	4- 6-60:	41-37	:	931,406	:	6,969:	:	6,947	: 6-30-60: 7-30-60
Austria.....	4-21-60:	21-23	:	22,396	:	113:	:	0	: 6-30-60: 7-30-60
Finland.....	4-25-60:	18-24	:	3/ 1,750,000	:	7,050:	:	200	: 11-30-60: 12-31-60
Pakistan.....	5- 4-60:	15-60	:	4/ 1,737,000	:	0:	:	0	: 11-30-60: 12-31-60
Yugoslavia.....	6-14-60:	11-37	:	3/ 11,500,000	:	0:	:	0	: 12-31-60: 2-28-61
Spain.....	6-24-60:	17-71	:	23,044,000	:	0:	:	0	: 11-30-60: 12-31-60
Total 1959-60.....	-----	-----	:	128,587,969	:	642,138:	:	508,357	: -----
Total PA's issued fiscal year... 1954-55 thru July 6, 1960.....	-----	-----	:	-----	:	-----	:	-----	: -----
Agreements signed no PA issued :	-----	-----	:	-----	:	-----	:	-----	: -----
Chile.....	6- 3-60:	-----	:	2,700,000	:	-----	:	-----	: -----
Total.....	-----	-----	:	2,700,000	:	-----	:	-----	: -----
Grand Total.....	-----	-----	:	734,590,928	:	4,201,861:4,121,623	:	-----	: -----

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through July 1, 1960, reported by CSS.

3/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ For extra long staple cotton.

5/ Triangular cotton-textile program with processing countries. 6/ Hong Kong, India, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, Yugoslavia, and France. 7/ Insufficient data. 8/ Processing countries: Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, India. 9/ Less than 1-1/16" staple. * For upland cotton unless otherwise noted.

**** Totals represent dollar disbursements.**

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

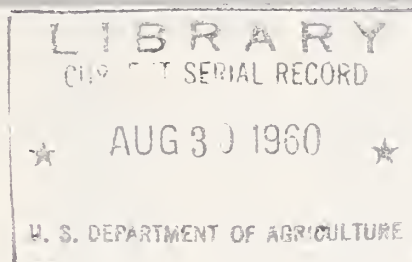
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 8-60
August 12, 1960

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$732 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 4.3 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 4.2 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal year 1959-60 and 1960-61. ^{1/}

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through August 4, 1960

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization * Date issued	Funds authorized 1/ Number	Sales registered 2/ Bales	Exported or booked for export 2/ Bales	Final contracting date	Final delivery date
Fiscal year 1954-55		U. S. dollars 122,681,000 **	705,345	697,372		
Fiscal year 1955-56		79,730,000 **	481,560	479,560		
Fiscal year 1956-57		157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201		
Fiscal year 1957-58		119,408,218	760,048	754,837		
Fiscal year 1958-59		110,890,618	564,235	556,747		
(a) Expired PA's	8-12-58	33-16	7/	6/105,901	5-31-60	6-30-60
(b) Unexpired PA's	8-12-58	33-16	5/13,327,000	7/	5-31-60	6-30-60
Total fiscal year 1958-59		124,217,618	564,235	662,648		
Fiscal year 1959-60						
Burma	7-15-59	33-20	5/320,412	0	5-31-60	6-30-60
Pakistan	7-24-59	15-48	4/1,003,734	3,259	11-30-59	12-31-59
Korea	8-14-59	24-27	4,820,000	42,375	11-30-59	12-31-59
Burma	8-21-59	33-21	707,682	5,800	10-31-60	11-30-60
Indonesia	8-21-59	34-21	3/4,725,000	36,600	2-29-60	3-31-60
Korea	10-12-59	24-28	3,039,000	27,425	5-31-60	6-30-60
Uruguay	11-30-59	47-05	3,800,000	27,501	3-31-60	6-30-60
India	12-8-59	39-35	14,638,000	97,555	5-31-60	6-30-60
Indonesia	12-10-59	34-25	17,783,000	136,552	10-31-60	11-30-60
India	1-15-60	39-38	9/19,706,000	156,694	5-31-60	6-30-60
Israel	1-25-60	16-66	823,000	5,056	6-30-60	7-31-60
Viet Nam	3-7-60	45-03	1,259,000	9,319	6-30-60	7-30-60
India	3-25-60	39-40	9/13,111,000	93,376	6-30-60	7-30-60
Poland	4-6-60	41-35	84,967	648	6-30-60	7-30-60
Poland	4-6-60	41-36	256,372	1,906	6-30-60	7-30-60
Poland	4-6-60	41-37	931,406	6,969	6-30-60	7-30-60
Austria	4-21-60	21-23	22,396	113	6-30-60	7-30-60

Fiscal year 1959-60 continued.....									
Finland.....	4-25-60	18-24	3/	1,750,000		11,670	1,534	11-30-60	12-31-60
Pakistan.....	5- 4-60	15-60	4/	1,737,000		0	0	11-30-60	12-31-60
Yugoslavia.....	6-14-60	11-37	3/	11,500,000		48,580	47,530	12-31-60	2-28-61
Spain.....	6-24-60	17-71	1/	23,044,000		63,976	14,454	11-30-60	12-31-60
Total 1959-60.....				125,061,969		775,374	622,568		
Fiscal year 1960-61.....									
Indonesia.....	7- 8-60	34-29	3/	3,375,000		0	0	11-30-60	12-31-60
Indonesia.....	7-12-60	34-27	5/	118,747		1,000	0	8-31-60	9-30-60
Indonesia.....	7-12-60	34-28	5/	224,521		0	0	8-31-60	9-30-60
Burma.....	7-12-60	33-23	5/	43,538		0	0	8-31-60	9-30-60
Burma.....	7-25-60	33-24	5/	4,112		0	0	10-31-60	11-30-60
Total 1960-61.....				3,765,918		1,000	0		
Total PA's issued fiscal year									
1954-55 through August 5, 1960.....				732,130,846		4,336,097	4,235,186		
Agreements signed, no PA issued...									
Chile.....	6- 3-60			2,700,000					
Poland.....	7-21-60			28,000,000					
India.....	7-29-60			41,600,000					
Total.....				72,300,000					
Grand Total.....									
				804,430,846		4,336,097	4,235,186		

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through July 29, 1960, reported by CSS.
3/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ For extra long staple cotton. 5/ Triangular cotton-textile program with processing countries. 6/ Hong Kong, India, Netherlands, United Kingdom. Japan, West Germany, Yugoslavia, and France. 7/ Insufficient data. 8/ Processing countries: Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, India.
9/ Less than 1-1/16" staple. * For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. ** Totals represent dollar disbursements.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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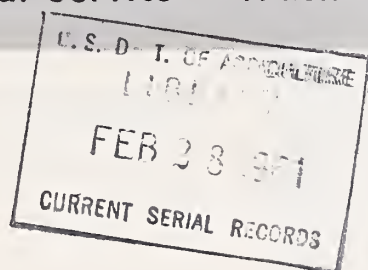
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 9-60
September 21, 1960



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$806 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 4.5 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 4.3 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal year 1959-60 and 1960-61. ^{1/}

^{1/} For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959.

Country of destination and year: in which authorization issued	Authorization* Date issued	Funds authorized 1/ Number	Sales registered 2/	Exported or booked for export 2/ date	Final contract- ing date	Final delivery date
Fiscal year 1954-55.....	---	U.S. dollars 122,681,000 **	Bales 705,345	Bales 697,372	---	---
Fiscal year 1955-56.....	---	79,730,000 **	481,560	479,560	---	---
Fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---	---
Fiscal year 1957-58.....	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---
Fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PA's.....	---	110,890,618	564,235	556,747	---	---
(b) Unexpired PA's...Burma.....	8-12-58	33-16 : 5/ 13,327,000	7/	6/ 105,901	5-31-60	6-30-60
Total fiscal year 1958-59.....	---	124,217,618	564,235	662,648	---	---
Fiscal year 1959-60.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Burma.....	7-15-59	33-20 : 5/ 320,412	0	0	5-31-60	6-30-60
Pakistan.....	7-24-59	15-48 : 4/ 1,003,734	3,259	3,259	11-30-59	12-31-59
Korea.....	8-14-59	24-27 : 4,820,000	42,375	42,350	11-30-59	12-31-59
Burma.....	8-21-59	33-21 : 707,682	5,800	5,801	10-31-60	11-30-60
Indonesia.....	8-21-59	34-21 : 3/ 4,725,000	36,600	36,640	2-29-60	3-31-60
Korea.....	10-12-59	24-28 : 3,039,000	27,425	27,275	5-31-60	6-30-60
Uruguay.....	11-30-59	47-05 : 3,800,000	27,501	27,630	3-31-60	6-30-60
India.....	12- 8-59	39-35 : 14,638,000	97,555	91,194	5-31-60	6-30-60
Indonesia.....	12-10-59	34-25 : 5/ 17,934,000	171,114	63,664	2-28-61	3-31-61
India.....	1-15-60	39-38 : 9/ 19,706,000	156,694	147,322	5-31-60	6-30-60
Israel.....	1-25-60	16-56 : 823,000	5,056	5,029	6-30-60	7-31-60
Viet Nam.....	3- 7-60	45-03 : 1,259,000	9,319	9,420	6-30-60	7-30-60
India.....	3-25-60	39-40 : 9/ 13,111,000	93,492	92,898	6-30-60	7-30-60
Poland.....	4- 6-60	41-35 : 84,967	648	643	6-30-60	7-30-60
Poland.....	4- 6-60	41-36 : 256,372	1,906	1,906	6-30-60	7-30-60
Poland.....	4- 6-60	41-37 : 931,406	6,969	6,947	6-30-60	7-30-60
Austria.....	4-21-60	21-23 : 22,396	113	113	6-30-60	7-30-60

Page 2

Fiscal year 1959-60 continued.....:									
Finland.....:	4-25-60	: 18-24	: 3/	1,750,000	:	12,170	:	2,234	: 11-30-60 : 12-31-60
Pakistan.....:	5- 4-60	: 15-60	: 4/	1,737,000	:	2,264	:	1,038	: 11-30-60 : 12-31-60
Yugoslavia.....:	6-14-60	: 11-37	: 3/	11,500,000	:	48,580	:	48,280	: 12-31-60 : 2-28-61
Spain.....:	6-24-60	: 17-71	:	23,044,000	:	125,390	:	47,336	: 11-30-60 : 12-31-60
Total 1959-60.....:	---	: ---	:	125,212,969	:	874,230	:	660,979	: --- : ---
Fiscal year 1960-61.....:									
Indonesia.....:	7- 8-60	: 34-29	: 3/	3,224,000	:	0	:	0	: 11-30-60 : 12-31-60
Indonesia.....:	7-12-60	: 34-27	: 5/	118,747	:	1,100	:	0	: 8-31-60 : 9-30-60
Indonesia.....:	7-12-60	: 34-28	: 5/	224,521	:	1,819	:	0	: 8-31-60 : 9-30-60
Burma.....:	7-12-60	: 33-23	: 5/	43,538	:	400	:	0	: 8-31-60 : 9-30-60
Burma.....:	7-25-60	: 33-24	: 5/	14,390	:	30	:	0	: 10-31-60 : 11-30-60
Poland.....:	8- 9-60	: 41-44	:	28,825,000	:	13,000	:	10,313	: 5-31-61 : 6-30-61
Chile.....:	8-16-60	: 12-17	:	2,700,000	:	73	:	0	: 11-30-60 : 12-31-60
Burma.....:	8-18-60	: 33-25	: 5/	7,081	:	0	:	0	: 11-30-60 : 12-31-60
Israel.....:	8-18-60	: 16-76	:	433,000	:	0	:	0	: 11-30-60 : 12-31-60
India.....:	8-22-60	: 39-47	:	41,600,000	:	0	:	0	: 11-30-60 : 12-31-60
Burma.....:	8-25-60	: 33-26	: 5/	7,151	:	0	:	0	: 11-30-60 : 12-31-60
Total 1960-61.....:	---	: ---	:	77,197,428	:	16,422	:	10,313	: --- : ---
Total PA's issued fiscal year									
1954-55 through Sept. 7, 1960.....:	---	: ---	:	805,713,356	:	4,450,375	:	4,283,910	: --- : ---
Agreements signed, no PA issued....:									
Taiwan.....:	8-30-60	: ---	:	2,300,000	:	---	:	---	: --- : ---
Total.....:	---	: ---	:	2,300,000	:	---	:	---	: --- : ---
Grand Total.....:									
	---	: ---	:	808,013,356	:	4,450,375	:	4,283,910	: --- : ---

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through September 2, 1960, reported by CSS.
3/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ For extra long staple cotton. 5/ Triangular cotton-textile program with processing countries. 6/ Hong Kong, India, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, Yugoslavia and France. 7/ Insufficient data. 8/ Processing countries: Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, India.
9/ Less than 1-1/16" staple. * For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. ** Totals represent dollar disbursements.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

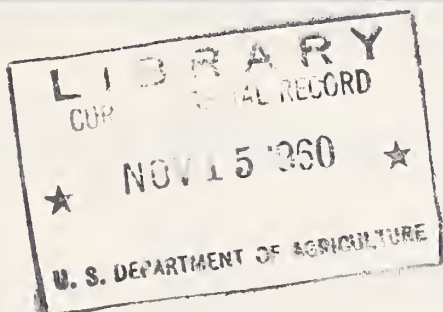
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 10-60
October 28, 1960

WORLD COTTON CROP AT RECORD HIGH

FOR THIRD SUCCESSIVE YEAR

Highlights

World cotton production, estimated at 47.1 million bales in 1960-61, is up 0.7 million from last year and will exceed previous records for the third successive year. Production increases aggregating 1.5 million bales in foreign Free World countries, mainly India, are partly offset by a decline of 0.8 million bales in Communist countries. The U. S. crop of 14.6 million bales is about unchanged from 1959. Larger production will result in only a small net increase in foreign Free World exportable supplies, as India is rebuilding low stocks and crop increases in Mexico, Egypt, and several other countries are largely offset by smaller beginning stocks. Also most of the increase could be absorbed by larger imports by Communist countries.

* * * * *

World cotton production in 1960-61 is expected to total about 47.1 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), a record high for the third successive year. This crop exceeds last season's record by 0.7 million bales, and is 3.5 million bales above the average for the 5 years, 1955-59. However, production probably will be in close balance with world consumption, which is also expected to continue at record levels.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary of similar title published in the monthly supplement of Foreign Crops and Markets of October 27, 1960.

SOUTH AMERICA:

Argentina.....	770:	1,308:	1,225:	1,144:	1,200:	289:	557:	460:	415:
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,680:	4,000:	4,600:	--:	1,956:	1,655:	1,440:	1,700:
Colombia.....	98:	163:	235:	380:	425:	23:	69:	150:	295:
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	45:	--:	--:	13:	11:	14:	12:
Paraguay.....	111:	153:	150:	--:	--:	40:	59:	45:	--:
Peru.....	428:	488:	571:	605:	600:	379:	450:	518:	525:
Venezuela.....	50:	35:	--:	--:	--:	11:	13:	29:	42:
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,870:	6,279:	6,989:	7,086:	2,711:	2,816:	2,658:	3,031:

3,190

AFRICA AND OCEANIA:

Sudan.....	439:	614:	887:	942:	--:	248:	383:	573:	560:
Congo, Rep. of the.....	874:	863:	855:	910:	--:	172:	222:	250:	285:
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	86:	82:	38:	42:	--:	12:	13:	16:	24:
Kenya.....	--:	73:	85:	100:	--:	13:	11:	14:	13:
Tanganyika.....	--:	209:	400:	450:	--:	50:	55:	143:	168:
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,574:	2,014:	1,565:	1,500:	281:	291:	334:	300:
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,832:	1,977:	1,827:	1,945:	1,893:	1,705:	2,048:	2,100:
Morocco.....	1:	9:	19:	16:	--:	8/	5:	9:	10:
Fr. Equatorial Africa 9/.....	390:	838:	1,020:	995:	860:	41:	135:	175:	125:
Mozambique.....	--:	690:	773:	--:	--:	10/ 33:	148:	200:	200:
Nigeria.....	--:	463:	--:	--:	--:	36:	114:	160:	150:
Angola.....	73:	124:	126:	128:	--:	13:	25:	31:	37:
Union of South Africa.....	--:	66:	--:	--:	--:	2:	23:	39:	23:
Australia.....	53:	8:	20:	42:	--:	11:	3:	8:	11:
Total 4/.....	6,176:	7,685:	9,463:	9,040:	8,709:	2,840:	3,182:	4,078:	4,091:

4,216

World total 4/.....

World total 4/.....	81,147:	81,983:	78,975:	81,280:	82,160:	31,690:	38,832:	44,360:	46,430:
Foreign Free World 4/.....	41,140:	40,239:	46,738:	45,666:	45,975:	12,219:	13,818:	17,398:	16,462:
Communist countries 4/.....	12,219:	18,883:	20,388:	20,624:	20,654:	6,322:	10,922:	15,450:	15,410:

14,611

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Includes Chad and Central African Republic. 10/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Increase Is In Foreign Free World Countries

The increase in world production 1960-61 over last season is in foreign Free World countries, where production may reach 18.0 million bales this year. This is 1.5 million bales larger than in 1959-60, when acreage was reduced because of lower prices and unfavorable weather.

The major production increases abroad over last season are expected in India, Mexico, and Egypt, with smaller increases in El Salvador, Greece, Pakistan, Spain, and several other countries. These increases, while reflecting larger acreage in some countries, are attributable largely to higher yields per acre, especially in India.

Practically the only countries where significant production declines from last season appear likely are the Congo because of political turmoil, Uganda and Mainland China because of drought, and Russia where cold weather hampered plantings and set the crop back. When these declines are taken into account, total foreign production is only 0.7 million bales larger than last season.

Larger Crops Increase Exportable Supplies Only Slightly

The net effect of the 1.5 million-bale increase in foreign Free World production for 1960-61 indicated above is an increase of only around 0.2 million bales in supplies available for export from those countries. This takes into account the fact that most of the 0.7 million-bale production increase in India probably will be used to rebuild low stocks. Also, in Mexico, Egypt, and several other exporting countries, the larger crops are offset for the most part by smaller beginning stocks and an expected further increase in consumption. The prospective smaller crop in the Soviet Union and Mainland China could mean less exports by that country to the Free World and larger imports by Mainland China and the Soviet Union, especially if consumption and stocks in those 2 countries are maintained at last year's level or increased.

U. S. Crop About Same As Last Year

The U. S. 1960 crop of 14,553,000 bales (October estimate) is only 5,000 bales smaller than the 1959 crop. This year's crop is slightly smaller than estimated disappearance of around 15.0 million bales for 1960-61, which would result in a further stock reduction this season.

Acreage for harvest is estimated at 15.5 million acres, up 3 percent from 1959, but this year many growers were unable to get stands after replantings and considerable acreage was diverted to other crops in central and eastern states. Abandonment, including removal for compliance with acreage allotments, is estimated at 4.8 percent, compared with 4.6 percent in 1959. Choice "B" allotments, for farmers who chose a lower price support, added 1.2 million acres in 1960, compared with 1.0 million acres in 1959 to the basic upland cotton allotment of 16.3 million acres. It is estimated that in 1960 about 660,000 acres, compared with 517,000 in 1959, would have been devoted to cotton if the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank program had not been in operation.

Yield in the United States is estimated at 450 pounds per acre, compared with 462 pounds in 1959 and the 1958 record high of 466 pounds. Yields are lower than last year in most states, and California is the only state indicating a record high. Most of the crop is later than average and harvest was just getting under way in many areas on October 1. About 25 percent of the crop was ginned to October 1, compared with 30.6 percent in 1959 and the 1954-58 average of 32.5 percent.

The acreage available for allotment for the 1961 upland cotton crop is 18.5 million acres, compared with 17.5 million in 1960 (including additions under the Choice "B" program). It does not necessarily follow, however, that this increase in acreage will be accompanied by a proportionate increase in production. Discontinuance of the Choice "A" and "B" programs in effect for 1959 and 1960 will result in a major shift of acreage from higher to lower yielding areas. Also, the four-year national average yield per acre by which the national marketing quota (in bales) is converted into the national acreage allotment includes two years in which large acreages were placed in the Soil Bank and generally the more suitable acreage was planted to cotton.

The Production Situation In Individual Foreign Countries

Earlier estimates of the 1960 crop in Mexico of well over 2.0 million bales have now been reduced to 1.9 million bales as a result of unfavorable weather, principally in the Matamoros and Sonora regions. In the Matamoros region, early drought affected the rain-grown crop, and subsequent cold weather, rain, and insect damage cut yields of the irrigated cotton. Weather conditions have been about normal in the other cotton regions. Ginning is completed in Matamoros and Sinaloa, and harvesting is under way elsewhere except in some minor producing regions of the South where plantings, which are larger, did not take place until summer. Mexican cotton acreage has increased from 1.8 million acres in 1959-60 to 2.2 million this season, primarily because of higher prices to farmers and more liberal production credit.

In El Salvador and Guatemala more acreage has been planted in cotton than a year ago, based on planting licenses issued. However, acreage harvested may not measure up to this level. As in Mexico, the more favorable price situation and outlook at planting time meant more liberal credit to growers in 1960. Early reports indicate that larger acreage in Nicaragua's Chinandega region will about offset a decrease in the Leon region. Planting was hampered by heavy rains, necessitating some replanting, but total production will increase if yields are more nearly average than last year, when they were reduced by insects and drought. Experiments in Cuba have been successful, and acreage has increased from 1,000 acres in 1958-59 to 8,000 acres last season, and 37,000 in 1960-61.

At present, it looks as though Brazil's 1960-61 production may exceed last year's 1.7 million bales. Harvest of the North Brazil crop now under way is estimated by trade sources to be about 50,000 bales larger than in 1959-60. It has been dry in South Brazil for several months and this may delay plantings (October-November), but present expectations are that acreage there may exceed last year's, reflecting a continuation of the increased emphasis

on cotton production. Loans to farmers for fertilizer and insecticides, technical assistance, guaranteed minimum prices, and strong demand for cotton for local consumption and export, all point to a crop of at least last year's proportions.

The area planted to cotton in Argentina in 1960 is expected to about equal last year's 1.5 million acres. Harvest of the 1959-60 crop was completed sooner than in previous years, and land preparations and planting of the new crop, now about completed, have progressed well. Reportedly, seed are higher in quality this year, and harvested area and yield are expected to increase unless difficulties such as excessive rains of the last two seasons are encountered again. Paraguay has experienced various obstacles which have lowered returns to cotton farmers, and it appears this situation will continue to depress production.

Peru's 1960-61 production may be slightly larger than last season, with larger crops of Tanguis and Pima-Karnak expected to offset a decline in Aspero, Acala, and Cerra varieties. Some shift to food crops has reduced the Tanguis acreage in the Chancay and Lima Valleys, but more widespread use of improved strains may help raise yields over last year. Production in Colombia has tripled in the last 3 years as new lands were planted to cotton and some land shifted from other crops. Colombia formerly imported sizeable quantities of cotton but became a net exporter in 1959-60 as production increases left a surplus over domestic needs. The government has considered various measures to restrict production, but there are further increases this season in the northern and central zones as attractive support prices, technical assistance, and credit continue. Venezuela's production rose from 29,000 bales in 1958-59 to 42,000 in 1959-60, and further increases are expected. By contrast, production is declining in Ecuador, partly because of dry weather and priority given food crops.

Spain will likely be Europe's largest cotton producing country for the second straight year, with the 1960 crop now expected to total about 340,000 bales compared with 298,000 in 1959. Heavy rains early in 1960 caused late planting, replanting, and irregular stands, but as in past years, there are increases in both irrigated and non-irrigated acreage planted to cotton. Spain's larger production reduces import needs. The larger crop in Greece in 1960-61, now estimated at 322,000 bales compared with 262,000 last season, will mean more cotton available for export. Encouraged by the government and favorable prices, farmers planted a record 411,000 acres in 1960, increased the percentage irrigated to 67.5, and adopted a one-variety program.

Growing conditions in Turkey's Aegean area, where much cotton acreage is irrigated, have been generally good this season except for some lack of rain on the non-irrigated acreage. Prospects are also good in the Antalya area, but in the Adana area the crop is below earlier estimates because of dryness, very high temperatures, and strong winds. The total crop is expected to be about equal to last year's 850,000 bales. Planted acreage in Syria in 1960-61 is 525,000 acres, a decline for the second straight year. However, 83 percent (434,000 acres) is now irrigated compared with 75 percent (420,000 acres) in 1959-60. Crop conditions are good except for some drought in the Assi Valley and insect damage in Latakia, and the crop is estimated at 460,000 bales, up slightly from 446,000 last season.

Beneficial late rains and only minor insect infestation in Iran are expected to result in a large crop of 365,000 bales for 1960-61, up 11 percent from last season. Israel has more than doubled its production in 2 years. There are 26,000 acres in cotton in 1960-61, 95 percent of which is irrigated, and production will total about 48,000 bales, enough to meet domestic needs.

Pakistan's crop has progressed well and is likely to be about 1.4 million bales, up 4 percent from last year. Desi varieties have been affected slightly by some below-average rainfall, but water supplies have been satisfactory for the irrigated upland types. The first official acreage estimate of 3.2 million acres indicates some decline for both Desi and American types, but this may not have included all late plantings. The goal under the second 5-Year plan of about 1.9 million bales by 1964-65 is being sought by increasing acreage, improvements in irrigation, drainage, and seed, and use of more fertilizer and plant protection.

India experienced an acute shortage of cotton after a small crop of only 3.3 million bales last season, but the trade currently estimates that in 1960-61 production will return to a more normal level of around 4.0 million bales. Generally the crop is showing good progress, although prospects are not as bright as earlier. Several states reported lack of rain earlier, but recent rains in Madhya Pradesh and Khandesh are encouraging. Heavy rains in the Punjab and Dhuri tract flooded extensive areas. India's cotton production goal under the third 5-Year plan is about 5.9 million bales by 1965-66, an increase of about one-third over present levels. Instead of an increase in area, improvement in yields will be sought through more irrigation, increased use of fertilizer and better seed, and improved cultural practices.

In Burma experiments with upland varieties have shown them adaptable and their production may increase. However, some difficulties were encountered with insects and diseases, and it is likely Burma will continue to produce principally the short-staple Asiatic type for export.

Egypt's first official estimate of the 1960-61 crop is 2,262,000 bales, 8 percent above last season's 2,100,000 bales. Production this year is only slightly smaller than the 1937-38 record of 2,281,000 bales. Most of the increase over 1959-60 is in the medium-long staple Giza varieties, while production of Ashmouni is down 7 percent. Insect infestation, reported earlier, apparently did not materially affect the crop, and excellent September weather was beneficial. Acreage is up 6 percent over 1959-60, with Dandara acreage expanded in Upper Egypt while Ashmouni was reduced, and the new varieties Giza 45, Giza 47, and Bahtim 185 showed large percentage gains.

Production in Sudan is expected to be around 10 percent larger in 1960-61 than last season's crop of 560,000 bales. Yields are expected to improve over last year's 285 pounds per acre. Also, new irrigated acreage continues to come into production in the Managil Extension, acreage of rain-grown upland type is larger this year in the Nuba Mountains, and there is some switch from sorghum to upland cotton this year in Cedaref Province. The government is encouraging larger production of upland types.

Lack of rain, labor shortages, and boll weevil damages could reduce production as the season progresses.

Drought in Uganda has reduced acreage to around 1.5 million acres in 1960-61, down about 5 percent from last season and 25 percent below 2 years ago. Generally, early-planted cotton has fared better than later plantings, but delayed planting, replanting, poor stands, and stunted growth are rather widespread. Guaranteed minimum prices to growers have been raised and some improvement in the crop could result if beneficial rains are received in the next month or so. Tanganyika had prospects for a bumper crop following favorable periods for planting and growth, but bollworm and lygus damage in the Lake Province area have reduced estimates to a total of about 170,000 bales, only slightly larger than in 1959-60.

In the Congo, estimates of acreage and production have been reduced substantially because of political turmoil. Production was at a record high in 1959-60 because of good weather, larger plantings, effective insect control, and greater use of improved varieties and machinery. In 1960-61, however, farmers in the north neglected planting, which came at election time, and now much of the government's technical aids are not available. In the countries formerly known as French Equatorial Africa, production is expected to increase in 1960-61 above the low level of last season, when there was relaxation of cotton cultivation enforcement measures because of political changes and lower prices received by growers. Production in the Portuguese Overseas Province of Angola is increasing and will total about 39,000 bales in 1960-61, while nothing indicates that plantings in Mozambique that began in October will vary much from previous years.

Planting of the crop in the Soviet Union was delayed this year and harvesting has been slow compared with last year. Total area planted is up slightly, but cold weather, hail, and torrential rains necessitated replanting 20 percent of Uzbekistan's area and later supplemental planting. With these setbacks, production is currently estimated at about 7.0 million bales compared with last year's record of 7.3 million. However, harvest conditions will substantially affect final production. Increased attempts to defoliate and use machines in harvesting apparently have met with only limited success, perhaps because of uneven maturity of the crop.

The shortage of raw cotton in Mainland China is not likely to be relieved by the new crop. As in the Soviet Union, acreage held at about the 1959 level, but persistent drought, also evident in 1959, and some insect infestation hurt the 1960-61 crop in north China. A preliminary downward revision has been made in the 1959 China crop from previous estimates.

Extra-Long Staple Production Up Slightly

Extra-long staple cotton production in the Free World this season is estimated at 1.9 million bales, up 3 percent from 1959-60. Most of the increase is expected to be in Sudan and Peru, as Egypt's production of this type cotton is only slightly larger than in 1959-60, and U. S. American-Egyptian production is smaller. In the next few years the area devoted to Pima-Karnak

cotton in Peru is expected to expand from about 150,000 acres at present to some 200,000 acres, as the Quiroz irrigation project comes into production. In Egypt, the emphasis now seems to be on the medium long staples, while the Sudan Government is encouraging the planting of more upland types. In the United States, the 1961 allotment for extra-long staple cotton is 63,740 acres compared with 64,776 in 1960.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

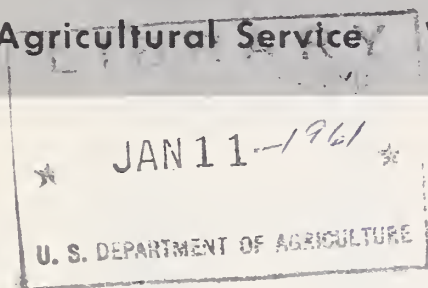
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 11-60
November 1960

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$811 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 4.9 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export and about 4.5 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The following table gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1959-60 and 1960-61.^{1/}

1/ For 1954-55 and 1955-56, see Foreign Agricultural Circular FC 28-57, October 22, 1957; for 1956-57, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 13-58, September 12, 1958; for 1957-58, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-59, June 26, 1959; for 1958-59, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 17-59, December 24, 1959.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through November 9, 1960

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization* Date issued	Funds authorized 1/ Number	Sales registered 2/ Bales	Exported or booked for export 2/ Bales	Final contract- ing date	Final delivery date
Fiscal year 1954-55	---	U.S. dollars 122,681,000**	705,345	697,372	---	---
Fiscal year 1955-56	---	79,730,000	481,560	479,560	---	---
Fiscal year 1956-57	---	157,266,123	1,048,535	1,018,201	---	---
Fiscal year 1957-58	---	119,408,218	760,048	754,837	---	---
Fiscal year 1958-59	---	124,217,618	7/	662,648	---	---
Fiscal year 1959-60	---	---	---	---	---	---
(a) Expired PAS	---	68,540,287	508,912	492,626	---	---
(b) Unexpired PAS	8-21-59	707,682	6,425	6,126	10-31-60	11-30-60
Indonesia	12-10-59	17,934,000	7/	96,508	2-28-61	3-31-61
Finland	4-25-60	1,750,000	12,484	7,532	11-30-60	12-31-60
Pakistan	5-4-60	1,737,000	2,601	1,238	11-30-60	12-31-60
Yugoslavia	6-14-60	11,500,000	67,000	57,333	12-31-60	2-28-61
Spain	6-24-60	23,044,000	156,245	145,206	11-30-60	12-31-60
Total 1959-60	---	125,212,969	753,667	806,569	---	---
Fiscal year 1960-61	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia	7-8-60	3,224,000	0	0	11-30-60	12-31-60
Indonesia	7-12-60	118,747	1,080	1,087	8-31-60	9-30-60
Indonesia	7-12-60	224,521	2,157	2,030	8-31-60	9-30-60
Burma	7-12-60	43,538	388	383	8-31-60	9-30-60
Burma	7-25-60	14,390	120	28	10-31-60	11-30-60
Poland	8-9-60	28,825,000	106,070	50,465	5-31-61	6-30-61

Fiscal year 1960-61 continued.....										
Chile.....	8-16-60:12-17	----	2,700,000	----	17,515	----	6,209	----	11-30-60	12-31-60
Burma.....	8-18-60:33-25	5/	7,081	----	64	----	0	----	11-30-60	12-31-60
Israel.....	8-18-60:16-76	----	433,000	----	1,061	----	441	----	11-30-60	12-31-60
India.....	8-22-60:39-47	1	41,600,000	----	224,186	----	23,873	----	11-30-60	12-31-60
Burma.....	8-25-60:33-26	5/	7,151	----	0	----	0	----	11-30-60	12-31-60
Pakistan.....	9- 6-60:15-65	----	13,903	----	0	----	0	----	11-30-60	12-31-60
China (Taiwan).....	9-16-60:37-28	----	2,402,000	----	2,380	----	0	----	3-31-61	4-29-61
Burma.....	10-17-60:33-27	5/	1,443	----	0	----	0	----	12-31-60	1-31-61
Vietnam.....	11- 8-60:45-05	----	3,730,000	----	0	----	0	----	6-30-61	7-31-61
Total fiscal year 1960-61.....	----	----	83,344,774	----	355,021	----	84,516	----	----	----
Total PAs issued fiscal year										
1954-55 through Nov. 9, 1960.....	----	----	811,860,702	6/	4,863,380	----	4,503,703	----	----	----
Agreements signed, no PA issued.....										
Indonesia.....	11- 5-60: ----	5/	3,400,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Chile.....	11- 8-60: ----	----	4,300,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Total.....	----	----	7,700,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Grand Total.....										
1954-55 through Nov. 9, 1960.....	----	----	819,560,702	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 percent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through November 4, 1960, reported by CSS.
3/ Separate PA issued for 50 percent of ocean transportation. 4/ For extra long staple cotton. 5/ Triangular cotton-textile program with processing countries. 6/ Partly estimated by using bookings for two PAs for which insufficient data are available on sales registered. 7/ Insufficient data. * For upland cotton unless otherwise noted. ** Totals represent dollar disbursements.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.

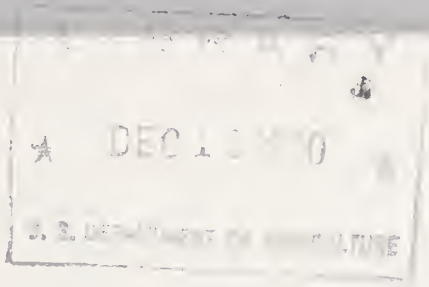
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 12-60
December 1960

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND

INDICATES HIGH 1960-61 TRADE LEVEL^{1/}

Summary

World cotton production and consumption in 1960-61 are expected to be approximately in balance at the high level of around 47.0 million bales each, and world trade is expected to be at the large volume of about 16.0 million bales.

As a result, world stocks at the end of this season will remain about unchanged from the 20.3 million bales on hand August 1, 1960, the smallest since 1953. This is the third successive season in which a new record high has been set in world production, and although consumption may decline slightly from last year's record of 47.7 million bales, it is expected to be about 3.0 million bales above the 1955-59 average.

World trade reached an alltime high in 1959-60 when 17.2 million bales were exported in response to inventory rebuilding and the upsurge in consumption following the 1958 textile recession. A continued strong import demand from abroad is expected this season because of a high level of mill consumption, larger than normal imports by Communist countries because of their smaller crops, and a rising tendency in world prices. Comparatively low cotton stocks on August 1, 1960 in most foreign exporting countries and increases in prices of U. S. cotton because of CCC carrying charges are factors stimulating current purchases of U. S. cotton. These factors should encourage importing countries to maintain cotton inventories near current levels, except in India, where a substantial increase is needed.

^{1/} Bales referred to in this circular are 500 pounds gross weight, except U. S. cotton which is in running bales.

Table 1.--COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports,
by areas, seasons beginning August 1, 1954 through 1960

Item and area	:1954-55	:1955-56	:1956-57	:1957-58	:1958-59	:1959-60 Prelimi- nary	:1960-61 Estimate
	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	<u>Million bales 1/</u>						
<u>Beginning stocks</u>							
United States.....	9.7	11.2	14.5	11.3	8.7	8.9	7.6
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries....	3.8	3.9	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.2
Importing countries 2/.	5.9	5.9	5.2	6.2	6.1	5.4	6.0
Communist countries.....	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.5
Foreign total.....	12.3	11.9	10.6	12.4	13.5	12.6	12.7
World total.....	22.0	23.1	25.1	23.7	22.2	21.5	20.3
<u>Production</u>							
United States 3/.....	13.7	14.7	13.0	10.9	11.4	14.5	14.3
Foreign Free World.....	15.8	16.3	15.9	16.8	17.4	16.5	18.0
Communist countries.....	11.4	12.6	12.9	13.7	15.4	15.4	14.6
Foreign total.....	27.2	28.9	28.8	30.5	32.8	31.9	32.6
World total.....	40.9	43.6	41.8	41.4	44.2	46.4	46.9
<u>Consumption 4/</u>							
United States.....	8.8	9.2	8.6	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.5
Foreign Free World:							
Exporting countries....	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.1
Importing countries....	15.0	15.1	16.6	15.9	15.4	16.9	17.0
Communist countries.....	12.5	12.9	13.4	14.6	16.0	16.9	16.5
Foreign total.....	31.4	32.2	34.3	35.0	36.2	38.7	38.6
World total.....	40.2	41.4	42.9	43.0	44.9	47.7	47.1
<u>Exports</u>							
United States.....	3.4	2.2	7.6	5.7	2.8	7.2	6.5
Foreign Free World 5/....	7.3	9.3	6.7	6.9	8.7	8.2	8.0
Communist countries.....	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.6
Foreign total.....	8.9	10.9	8.2	8.4	10.7	10.0	9.6
World total.....	12.3	13.1	15.8	14.1	13.5	17.2	16.1
Exports, net, Free World to Communist.....	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4

1/ 500 pounds gross weight, except U. S. is in running bales.

2/ Includes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.

3/ In-season ginnings plus city crop. 1960 based on November crop estimate.

4/ Excludes cotton destroyed or unaccounted for.

5/ Includes small amounts reexported.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

World Stocks To Remain About Unchanged

With world cotton production and consumption expected to be about in balance in 1960-61, world stocks will remain about unchanged from the 20.3 million bales on hand August 1, 1960. Some shifts in stocks are likely, however, with decreases of around 0.6 million bales in the United States and possibly 0.2 million in Communist countries being partly offset by an increase in foreign Free World stocks.

Most importing countries may be expected to maintain or increase their stocks this season. A substantial increase is needed in India where stocks were exceptionally low on August 1, 1960, because of last year's poor crop. Stocks of 3.2 million bales on hand in foreign Free World exporting countries at the beginning of this season represented a relatively low level, and some increase is likely under present market conditions.

Most of the 1.2 million-bale decline in world stocks in 1959-60 was in the United States, as a drop in foreign Free World exporting countries was about offset by an increase in importing countries. World stocks of 20.3 million bales on August 1, 1960, were the smallest since 1953, having declined for the fourth consecutive season from a peak of 25.1 million on August 1, 1956.

U. S. stocks to be reduced further.—Disappearance of cotton in the United States in 1960-61 is expected to total about 15.0 million bales (8.5 million consumption and 6.5 million exports) which is about 0.6 million bales larger than the November 1960 estimate of the crop plus imports. As a result, the carryover should be further reduced to around 7.0 million bales, on August 1, 1961, the smallest since 1953. This would be the fourth year out of the last 5 that stocks have been reduced from the record high of 14.5 million bales on hand August 1, 1956.

Stocks of old-crop cotton on hand August 1, 1960, in the United States contained a much larger percentage of the higher qualities than in other recent years. The average staple length of 1-1/32 inches for upland cotton is the longest since 1951. The average grade index of 97.9 (Middling white equals 100) is the highest since 1940. The total stock figure of 7.6 million bales for August 1, 1960, includes about 132,000 bales of American Egyptian cotton, approximately 10,000 bales more than a year earlier.

Stocks in foreign countries to remain about unchanged.—Stocks in foreign Free World exporting countries are likely to remain near minimum levels in 1960-61. A slight increase may occur, partly as a result of larger production. However, if export demand continues strong, as expected, foreign markets will siphon off most of the exportable supplies. Also, increasing consumption in most producing countries will require additional cotton. Stocks in foreign Free World exporting countries aggregated 3.2 million bales on August 1, 1960, the smallest since August 1, 1956, when nearly all exportable supplies had been liquidated and stocks stood at only 2.9 million bales.

Cotton stocks were rebuilt in 1959-60 in foreign Free World importing countries (except India) from a below-normal starting level of 5.4 million bales (including cotton in free ports and afloat) to about 6.0 million by season's end. At present levels of consumption, stocks represent mill requirements for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 months in most countries, and are considered adequate but not excessive. A sharp reduction in India's stocks from 1.8 million to 1.3 million during 1959-60 was more than offset by increases in other importing countries. Present prospects are that India will be able to rebuild stocks to the extent of perhaps 0.2 or so in 1960-61, while most other importing countries are expected to maintain or increase stocks moderately this season, as indicated previously.

World Crop at Record High for Third Successive Year

World cotton production in 1960-61, estimated at 46.9 million bales, will exceed 1959-60 production by 0.5 million bales, and set a new record for the third successive year. Although world production this year is above the 1955-59 average by about 3.5 million bales, it is in close balance with world consumption, which is also at near-record levels.

Production increase is in foreign Free World countries.--The larger world production can be traced to the foreign Free World, since the U. S. crop (including city crop) of 14.3 million bales is down slightly from last year, and Communist production is down about 0.8 million bales. Foreign Free World production may reach 18.0 million bales in 1960-61, up 1.5 million from last season. Because of this increase, cotton production outside the United States will resume it's post-war upward trend after showing a decline in 1959-60.

The major production increases abroad in 1960-61 over last season are expected in India, Mexico, and Egypt, with smaller increases in El Salvador, Greece, Pakistan, Spain, and several other countries. These increases, while reflecting larger acreage in some countries, are attributable largely to higher yields per acre, especially in India, where adverse weather reduced the 1959-60 crop to only 3.3 million bales.

In Mexico and Central America, acreage increased this season as a result of higher prices paid to farmers and more liberal production credit, but weather and insect damage have reduced earlier production estimates in Mexico. Acreage increases and excellent weather in Egypt are resulting in a crop only slightly smaller than the record set in 1937-38. Crop conditions have been generally favorable in southern Europe, the Middle East, and South America, and prospects are for larger production in those areas.

The only countries in which significant production declines from last season appear likely are the Congo because of political turmoil, Uganda and Mainland China because of drought, and the U.S.S.R. where cold weather hampered plantings and retarded early growth. When these declines are taken into account total foreign production is only 0.7 million bales larger than last season. This increase will be partly or wholly absorbed by high consumption abroad, some stock rebuilding in India, and larger imports by Communist countries.

Extra-long staple cotton production in the Free World this season is estimated at 1.9 million bales, up 3 percent from 1959-60. Most of the increase is expected to be in Sudan and Peru, as Egypt's production of this type cotton is only slightly larger than in 1959-60, and U. S. American Egyptian production is smaller.

Indications are that production of Asiatic-type short staple cotton is up this season from 1959-60, with larger crops in India and Pakistan.

U. S. crop slightly smaller than last year.--The U. S. 1960 crop of about 14.3 million bales (November estimate plus city crop) is only 258,000 bales smaller than the 1959 crop. Acreage for harvest of 15.5 million acres is up 3 percent from 1959. Choice "B" allotments for farmers who chose a lower support rate added over 1.2 million acres, about 0.2 million more than last year, to the basic upland allotment of 16.3 million acres. Average yield is estimated at 442 pounds per harvested acre, compared with 462 in 1959, and the record of 466 in 1958. U. S. production in 1960-61 represents 30 percent of total world production, compared with an average of 33 percent in the 10-year period 1950-59.

The Choice "A" and "B" programs in effect for 1959 and 1960 will be discontinued in 1961. The U. S. acreage available for allotment for the 1961 upland cotton crop is 18.5 million acres, compared with 17.5 million in 1960 (including additions under the Choice "B" program). It does not necessarily follow, however, that this increase in acreage will be accompanied by a proportionate increase in production, partly because of some shift of acreage from higher to lower yielding areas.

World Cotton Trade To Continue at High Level in 1960-61

World cotton exports in 1960-61 are expected to total about 16.0 million bales, the highest since 1926-27 except for last season's record high of 17.2 million. The primary stimulant is a continuing strong demand for consumption. Import requirements of India and Communist countries are somewhat larger this season, as India needs to rebuild inventories of raw cotton, and 1960-61 production in Communist countries is down by 0.8 million bales. Net exports from Free World to Communist countries will be an important factor in world trade again this season. Not only are Communist import requirements up, but their total exports will likely decline, so that net trade with the Free World will probably rise. Demand for foreign growths has continued good in early months of 1960-61 and present indications are that total exports from foreign Free World countries will be only slightly below last season's 8.2 million bales.

Last season's world exports were at the alltime high of 17.2 million bales, exceeding the previous record of 16.3 million bales set in 1926-27 and the previous post-war high of 15.8 million in 1956-57. Last year's record is attributed largely to a record level of mill consumption and rebuilding of inventories following a year or more of textile recession in which cotton consumption in most countries was reduced and inventories of cotton and cotton products were allowed to decline to low levels.

U. S. exports to continue high.--U. S. cotton exports in 1960-61 are expected to be about 6.5 million bales. This would be 0.7 million bales smaller than last season's 7.2 million bales, but the third largest since 1933-34. Exports of such relatively large quantities are attributed mainly to continuation of the strong demand for consumption abroad, and to the fact that prices of U. S. cotton remain competitive with foreign growths in world import markets. Larger import requirements by India and Communist countries will have a bearing on U. S. cotton exports as well as total world trade this season, as indicated previously.

Not to be overlooked in the U. S. cotton export picture is the fact that financing under government programs is likely to continue as a significant factor. As of November 7, 1960, funds were available for financing about 1.7 million bales under government programs in the 1960-61 fiscal year. Additional funds will probably be made available during the year, although all the funds might not be used. Even so, it appears exports under these programs will at least equal, and may exceed, the 1.4 million bales for 1959-60 fiscal year. Exports financed under Title I, Public Law 480, are expected to increase from 0.7 million bales last year to about 1.0 million bales in 1960-61, while some decrease may occur in those financed under the Mutual Security program.

One indicator of the expected volume of U. S. exports is the registrations for export under the payment-in-kind program. Sales registered through November 18, 1960, for export in 1960-61 totaled 3.8 million bales, compared with 3.6 million on approximately the same date last year. Sales for export have continued large in recent weeks, with some shipments to be made several months ahead. Although registrations this season are ahead of a year ago by over 200,000 bales, registrations during the remainder of 1960-61 are not expected to equal those for a similar period last season.

Consumption Remains High

One of the most encouraging signs in the supply and demand picture is the new records that have been set over the last few years in world cotton consumption. Continuing the uptrend, world consumption reached a record high of 47.7 million bales in 1959-60, compared with 40.2 million just 5 years earlier. Despite the lower consumption currently estimated for the United States and Communist countries in 1960-61, the world total should aggregate approximately 47.0 million bales. This would be a decline of 0.7 million bales from 1959-60, but about 3.0 million bales, or 7 percent, above the 1955-59 average.

Consumption prospects favorable in countries importing U. S. cotton.--In most Foreign Free World importing countries mills have a substantial volume of unfilled orders on their books, and demand for cotton goods for domestic use as well as for export continues strong. Prices for most types of cotton textiles have been well maintained, and firm prices for raw cotton have allowed generally adequate mill margins. Improved economic conditions abroad, along with promotional activities in many countries, are apparently stimulating consumption and strengthening cotton's competitive position in relation to man-made fibers. This favorable cotton consumption situation in the countries that use U.S. cotton in large volume is a primary factor in the estimate of 6.5 million bales for U.S. exports this season.

Exporting countries also consuming more cotton.--Foreign Free World exporting countries are using more and more of their own cotton as mill facilities are expanded and processing efficiency is improved. In this group as a whole, consumption is expected to show further improvement in 1960-61, and is continuing the steady upward climb of recent years. It could set a new record of over 5.0 million bales, up 0.2 million from last year, and more than 10 percent above the 1955-59 average. Many of these countries have developed export markets for cotton products, and have continued efforts to meet domestic needs, which have expanded with improvement in economic conditions. Increasing interest being evidenced in promotional activities in a number of exporting countries should eventually result in increased domestic offtake.

For the first time in recent years, Communist countries probably will not show an increase in cotton consumption this season. With supplies down as a result of an estimated 0.8 million-bale decline in production in the U.S.S.R. and Mainland China, consumption in 1960-61 is likely to be below last season's total of 16.9 million bales for all Communist countries.

Europe's textile industry thriving.--Activity in Western Europe's textile industry in 1960-61 is likely to be maintained at or above the record level reached last season. France is probably the brightest spot at present, and with mill orders booked well ahead, as well as favorable domestic and export sales, consumption may be 5 percent larger than last season's near postwar record of 1,365,000 bales. Cotton consumption in West Germany is currently at last year's record high level but a slight decline may occur later in the season as a result of increasing imports of cotton products and a possible build-up in stocks of some types of goods. However, Germany could again be the largest user of raw cotton in Western Europe, with consumption this season near the 1959-60 total of 1.5 million bales. Italy's consumption in 1960-61 is expected to be about equal to the 1.0 million-bale mark achieved in 1959-60, which was considerably above the level of less than 0.9 million bales maintained over the previous 3 years. In Belgium, the Netherlands, and most other European countries, indications are that cotton consumption will be maintained at the high levels reached in 1959-60.

Consumption of cotton by the United Kingdom's textile industry thus far this season, is still high but it may do well to surpass the 1.3 million bales used in 1959-60. Major difficulties at present are a labor shortage, the speed with which the industry moves ahead with re-equipment after scrapping roughly half of its machinery last year, and the fact that imports of cotton yarn and cloth have increased and are now nearly double the volume of exports. On the brighter side, labor productivity has increased, many mills are operating 2, and sometimes 3, 8-hour shifts daily, and some re-equipment in spinning mills may take place before the end of this season.

High level of consumption continues in Far East.--Stimulated by active domestic demand and increased exports of cotton textiles, the curtailment in Japan's cotton spinning operations has been gradually relaxed. Cotton consumption exceeded 2.9 million bales last season, a postwar record and 0.5 million bales above 1958-59. Despite reports of some buildup in stocks of textiles, boom conditions are extending into 1960-61 and cotton consumption prospects are good.

India's consumption was maintained at 4.4 million bales in 1959-60, practically the same as a year earlier. Inventories of cloth at mills have declined somewhat since early 1960 and cotton textile exports are expected to increase in coming months because of the government's export incentive schemes and revival of demand by foreign buyers. This, along with more adequate supplies of raw cotton in prospect, points to some increase in India's consumption in 1960-61. Hong Kong may use more cotton this season than in 1959-60, but the rate of increase will probably be smaller than in recent years as export sales have slowed down. The rapidly growing Philippine cotton textile industry will use more cotton again this year to meet a larger part of domestic needs.

U. S. consumption is down.--U. S. cotton consumption is expected to be no larger than 8.5 million bales in 1960-61, compared with 9.0 million last season, and 8.7 million in 1958-59. Factors pointing to a decline this season include: (1) lower rates of consumption in August and September; (2) a steady rise in recent months in the ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton broad woven goods at mills; (3) decreases in the value of gray fabric; and larger imports of cotton textile products including picker and card laps thus far in 1960.

Projections over the longer term, based on such assumptions as increasing economic activity, population increases, and cotton price supports at the minimum permitted by legislation now in force, indicate that cotton consumption could increase to about 9.8 million bales by 1965 and 10.7 million by 1970.

World Cotton Prices Characterized by Stability

Substantial increases in upland cotton prices in world import markets late in 1959 were in response to continuing strong demand both for consumption and for stocks replenishment against diminishing exportable supplies in surplus producing countries other than the United States. Late December prices of around 28.25 cents per pound c.i.f. Europe for Middling 1-1/32" and equivalent qualities were more than 3 cents above the low point of mid 1959. Then, during the first 10 months or so of 1960, practically no trend in prices was evident under the stabilizing influence of the U. S. export program. The close balance of world cotton production and consumption in prospect for 1960-61 was probably a contributing factor in price stability.

Recently, prices of competing growths have strengthened, and buying interest in U. S. cotton has increased. Apparent confidence in the market and the favorable consumption outlook are resulting in a steady volume of business, with current purchases covering import requirements well into 1961. Current price quotations for U. S. cotton for midseason and later shipments have been slowly rising by reason of the addition by CCC of carrying charges of 10 points for October and 20 points per month from November to July 1961. Another factor favoring market strength is increased takings by Communist countries.

In looking pricewise beyond the current season, a number of considerations will have a bearing on the situation, including: (1) the prospective lower U. S. carryover on August 1, 1961; (2) a 1.0 million-acre increase in U. S. acreage allotments for 1961 with a major portion of the increase going to lower-yielding areas; (3) the effects of recent price increases, and continued high-level consumption abroad on plans for end-season inventories in major importing countries; and (4) the probable influence of profitable disposition of 1960-61 supplies on 1961-62 plantings abroad.

Prices of extra long staple cotton other than American Egyptian, which had made substantial recovery by the beginning of the 1959-60 season from the unusually low level of March 1959, have risen about 10 cents a pound during the past year. The price outlook for this specialty cotton is uncertain, since world supplies mostly in Egypt and Sudan, are continuing close to the alltime record of 2.7 million bales in 1958-59, and production appears to show little response to demand or price changes. Also, volume of consumption, although up in 1959-60 in the Free World more than 20 percent from a year earlier and nearly 60 percent above 1958-59, is substantially dependent on takings by the Communist countries. Current prices to domestic mills of around 61 cents a pound for American Egyptian cotton, supported in 1960 at 65 percent of parity, are about 16 cents a pound above prices of comparable foreign growths to European mills.

This circular contains more detailed information than the summary published in the monthly supplement of Foreign Crops and Markets of November 24, 1960.

Table 2.—COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1958-59

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)									
Country	Beginning stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consump- tion	Destroyed 2/	Exports and/or re-exports	Ending stocks 1/	Total distri- bution
Importing countries:									
Canada	104	—	291	395	332	—	1	62	395
Chile	10	—	55	65	55	—	—	10	65
Colombia	23	150	36	209	191	—	—	18	209
Cuba	13	1	24	38	32	—	—	6	38
Uruguay	4	1	45	50	33	1	—	16	50
Other Western Hemisphere	15	48	21	84	67	—	4	13	84
Austria	30	—	108	138	112	—	—	26	138
Belgium	131	—	374	505	375	5	9	116	505
Denmark	12	—	33	45	37	—	—	8	45
Finland	21	—	69	90	66	1	—	23	90
France	340	—	1,087	1,427	1,165	2	5	255	1,427
Germany, West	460	—	1,221	1,681	1,325	1	15	340	1,681
Italy	300	35	773	1,108	869	14	—	225	1,108
Netherlands	92	—	318	410	327	—	1	82	410
Norway	5	—	18	23	20	—	—	3	23
Portugal	52	—	227	279	210	—	—	69	279
Spain	85	191	458	734	475	4	—	255	734
Sweden	114	—	93	207	127	—	—	80	207
Switzerland	122	—	137	259	158	—	1	100	259
United Kingdom	560	—	1,129	1,689	1,268	—	20	401	1,689
Yugoslavia	37	10	230	277	200	—	17	60	277
Other Europe	4	—	17	21	17	—	—	4	21
Australia	23	8	92	123	96	2	—	25	123
Hong Kong	53	—	300	353	285	—	12	56	353
India	2,025	4,100	402	6,527	4,395	8	314	1,810	6,527
Israel	6	22	29	57	50	—	1	6	57
Japan	536	—	2,525	3,061	2,380	1	—	680	3,061
Korea	35	35	225	295	270	—	—	25	295
Philippines	25	3	95	123	93	—	—	30	123
Taiwan (Formosa)	35	7	180	222	165	—	—	57	222
Other Asia	31	55	59	145	108	2	8	27	145
Ethiopia	6	7	12	25	20	—	—	5	25
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	3	16	12	31	18	—	9	4	31
Union of South Africa	38	39	47	124	78	1	5	40	124
Other Africa	4	9	12	25	14	—	7	4	25
Foreign Free World	5,354	4,737	10,754	20,845	15,433	42	429	4,941	20,845
Bulgaria	35	62	90	187	150	2	—	35	187
China, Mainland	1,250	8,500	225	9,975	8,000	—	375	1,600	9,975
Czechoslovakia	90	—	420	510	410	—	20	80	510
Germany, East	120	—	425	545	440	—	5	100	545
Hungary	50	—	252	302	230	2	—	70	302
Poland	175	—	463	638	497	—	1	140	638
Rumania	65	7	200	272	220	2	—	50	272
Other Communist	18	26	51	95	72	—	5	18	95
Total Communist	1,803	8,595	2,126	12,524	10,019	6	406	2,093	12,524
Total importing countries	7,157	13,332	12,880	33,369	25,452	48	835	7,034	33,369

Table 2.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1958-59--Continued

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning stocks <u>1/</u>	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consump- tion	Destroyed <u>2/</u>	Exports	Ending Stocks <u>1/</u>	Total distrib- ution
Exporting countries:									
Mexico	300	2,345	5	2,650	485	6	1,809	350	2,650
Nicaragua	125	218	--	343	5	5	331	2	343
El Salvador	105	182	--	287	15	--	247	25	287
Guatemala	14	75	--	89	18	--	60	11	89
Argentina	680	460	8	1,148	550	1	47	550	1,148
Brazil	600	1,440	--	2,040	1,100	8	242	690	2,040
Paraguay	15	45	--	60	16	--	30	14	60
Peru	300	518	--	818	70	6	512	230	818
Other Western Hemisphere	3	29	1	33	8	--	23	2	33
Sudan	315	600	--	915	4	--	671	240	915
Congo, Republic of the	110	250	--	360	52	2	191	115	360
British East Africa	99	491	--	590	2	--	563	25	590
Egypt	595	2,048	--	2,643	515	8	1,380	740	2,643
French Africa	68	238	1	307	19	1	213	74	307
Nigeria	110	160	--	270	30	2	198	40	270
Portuguese Africa	81	231	--	312	7	--	155	150	312
Other Africa	--	8	--	8	--	--	8	--	8
Afghanistan	13	65	--	78	30	--	35	13	78
Burma	14	65	6	85	22	--	48	15	85
Iran	29	320	--	349	115	--	190	44	349
Pakistan	300	1,265	6	1,571	1,015	6	375	175	1,571
Syria	25	443	--	468	60	6	357	45	468
Turkey	140	800	--	940	480	10	325	125	940
Other Asia	27	82	1	110	33	--	68	9	110
Greece	66	286	1	353	128	2	194	29	353
Foreign Free World	4,134	12,664	29	16,827	4,779	63	8,272	3,713	16,827
United States <u>3/</u>	8,737	4,114,424	<u>5/</u> 136	6/20,373	8,703	--	2,789	8,881	20,373
U.S.S.R.	1,450	6,850	700	9,000	6,000	--	1,600	1,400	9,000
Total exporting countries	14,321	30,938	865	6/46,200	19,482	63	12,661	13,994	46,200
Afloat	700			700				500	500
World total	22,178	44,270	13,745	6/80,269	44,934	111	13,496	21,528	80,069
Foreign Free World total	9,488	17,401	10,783	37,672	20,212	105	8,701	8,654	37,672
Communist total	3,253	15,445	2,826	21,524	16,019	6	2,006	3,493	21,524

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton.

2/ Includes cotton unaccounted for.

3/ Running bales.

4/ Ginnings in season of 11,373,000 bales, plus city crop of 51,000 bales.

5/ Net imports after deduction of reexports.

6/ Includes 76,000 bales to adjust balance; not included in individual items of supply.

Table 3.—COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1959-60 1/

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning stocks 2/	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consump- tion	Destroyed 3/	Exports and/or reexports	Ending stocks 2/	Total distri- bution
Importing countries:									
Canada	62	—	365	427	325	—	2	100	427
Chile	10	—	87	97	82	—	—	15	97
Colombia	18	295	2	315	210	—	45	60	315
Cuba	6	4	38	48	42	1	—	5	48
Uruguay	16	1	41	58	45	—	—	13	58
Other Western Hemisphere	13	59	21	93	75	—	3	15	93
Austria	26	—	128	154	120	—	—	34	154
Belgium	116	—	465	581	420	1	10	150	581
Denmark	8	—	44	52	42	—	—	10	52
Finland	23	—	109	132	81	2	—	49	132
France	255	—	1,503	1,758	1,365	—	3	390	1,758
Germany, West	340	—	1,692	2,032	1,475	3	19	535	2,032
Italy	225	53	1,172	1,450	1,019	26	5	400	1,450
Netherlands	82	—	400	482	355	10	2	115	482
Norway	3	—	23	26	21	—	—	5	26
Portugal	69	—	231	300	251	2	—	47	300
Spain	255	298	91	644	500	4	—	140	644
Sweden	80	—	124	204	128	2	—	74	204
Switzerland	100	—	203	303	180	1	1	121	303
United Kingdom	401	—	1,398	1,799	1,305	8	19	467	1,799
Yugoslavia	60	13	150	223	190	—	3	30	223
Other Europe	4	—	22	26	20	—	—	6	26
Australia	25	11	87	123	98	—	—	25	123
Hong Kong	56	—	343	399	302	—	7	90	399
India	1,810	3,300	718	5,828	4,370	—	188	1,270	5,828
Israel	6	33	32	71	55	1	—	15	71
Japan	680	—	3,276	3,956	2,930	1	—	1,025	3,956
Korea	25	38	275	338	280	3	—	55	338
Philippines	30	2	140	172	135	—	—	37	172
Taiwan (Formosa)	57	4	210	271	200	1	—	70	271
Other Asia	27	59	124	210	158	—	6	46	210
Ethiopia	5	9	23	37	30	—	—	7	37
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	4	24	8	36	20	—	11	5	36
Union of South Africa	40	23	55	118	80	—	4	34	118
Other Africa	4	10	11	25	14	—	7	4	25
Foreign Free World	4,941	4,236	13,611	22,788	16,923	66	335	5,464	22,788
Bulgaria	35	72	90	197	160	—	—	37	197
China, Mainland	1,600	8,000	400	10,000	8,500	—	200	1,300	10,000
Czechoslovakia	80	—	450	530	445	—	5	80	530
Germany, East	100	—	480	580	470	—	—	110	580
Hungary	70	—	260	330	250	—	—	80	330
Poland	140	—	534	674	530	3	1	140	674
Rumania	50	7	250	307	240	2	—	65	307
Other Communist	18	31	57	106	80	—	8	18	106
Total Communist	2,093	8,110	2,521	12,724	10,675	5	214	1,830	12,724
Total importing countries	7,034	12,346	16,132	35,512	27,598	71	549	7,294	35,512

Table 3--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing and exporting countries, 1959-60 1/--Continued

(1,000 bales of 500 pounds gross)										
Country	Beginning stocks 2/	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consump- tion	Destroyed 3/	Exports	Ending stocks 2/	Total distri- bution	
Exporting countries:										
Mexico	350	1,690	2	2,042	490	3	1,304	245	2,042	
Nicaragua	2	128	--	130	6	--	118	6	130	
El Salvador	25	137	--	162	17	--	120	25	162	
Guatemala	11	65	--	76	18	--	48	10	76	
Argentina	550	415	32	997	475	--	32	490	997	
Brazil	690	1,700	--	2,390	1,150	--	500	740	2,390	
Paraguay	14	40	--	54	16	--	25	13	54	
Peru	230	525	--	755	75	13	417	250	755	
Other Western Hemisphere	2	16	1	19	11	--	5	3	19	
Sudan	240	560	--	800	5	2	588	205	800	
Congo, Republic of the	115	285	--	400	55	--	240	105	400	
British East Africa	25	481	--	506	10	--	465	31	506	
Egypt	740	2,100	--	2,840	525	13	1,837	465	2,840	
French Africa	74	191	--	265	19	3	186	57	265	
Nigeria	40	150	--	190	30	--	130	30	190	
Portuguese Africa	150	237	--	387	7	--	240	140	387	
Other Africa	--	10	--	10	--	--	10	--	10	
Afghanistan	13	70	--	83	35	3	30	15	83	
Burma	15	85	6	106	25	--	65	16	106	
Iran	44	330	--	374	140	--	200	34	374	
Pakistan	175	1,365	5	1,545	1,060	2	333	150	1,545	
Syria	45	446	--	491	60	6	400	25	491	
Turkey	125	850	--	975	470	11	414	80	975	
Other Asia	9	89	1	99	33	--	53	13	99	
Greece	29	262	8	299	121	1	153	24	299	
Foreign Free World	3,713	12,227	55	15,995	4,853	57	7,913	3,172	15,995	
United States 4/	8,881	14,554	140	23,775	9,024	9	7,183	7,559	23,775	
U.S.S.R.	1,400	7,300	750	9,450	6,200	--	1,600	1,650	9,450	
Total exporting countries	13,994	34,081	945	49,220	20,077	66	16,696	12,381	49,220	
Afloat	500			500				600	600	
World total	21,528	46,427	17,077	85,232	47,675	137	17,245	20,275	85,332	
Foreign Free World total	8,654	16,463	13,666	38,783	21,776	123	8,248	8,636	38,783	
Communist total	3,493	15,410	3,271	22,174	16,875	5	1,814	3,480	22,174	

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

2/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton.

3/ Includes cotton unaccounted for.

4/ Running bales.

5/ Ginnings in season of 14,504,000, plus city crop of 50,000 bales.

6/ Net imports after deduction of reexports.

7/ Includes 200,000 bales to adjust balance; not included in individual items of supply.

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WORLD COTTON TRADE IN 1960-61 MAY BE

THIRD LARGEST ON RECORD^{1/}

Summary

World cotton trade in 1960-61 is expected to total over 16.0 million bales. This will be below last year's alltime high of 17.3 million but will approach the former record of 16.7 million set in 1926-27. U. S. exports are expected to be about 6.5 million running bales, the third largest in 25 years, and most of the surplus supplies in other exporting countries will move to market.

Trade this season is being stimulated by near-record cotton consumption abroad and by larger import needs in India and Communist countries, which have smaller crops. Exports and imports are also being enlivened by a favorable balance of supplies and requirements, and by attractive but slowly rising prices in world import markets.

World Trade Reflects Favorable Demand Abroad

World trade in cotton in the 1960-61 season is expected to exceed 16.0 million bales, which would be the third largest volume on record. The decline from last season's alltime high of 17.3 million bales is attributed largely to the completion of inventory rebuilding that took place in foreign importing countries in 1959-60. However, total exports this year may approach the former record of 16.7 million bales set in 1926-27. Prospects appear good for movement of exportable supplies in most countries.

^{1/} Bales are 500 pounds gross weight, unless otherwise specified.

Tables

Exports from:	Page	:: Imports by:	Page
		::	
Brazil.....	9	:: Australia.....	19
British East Africa.....	9	:: Austria.....	19
Burma.....	10	:: Belgium.....	20
Egypt.....	11	:: Canada.....	20
El Salvador.....	10	:: Finland.....	21
Free World to Communist		:: France.....	21
countries.....	18	:: Free World from U.S.S.R.....	30
Greece.....	12	:: Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	22
India.....	12	:: Hong Kong.....	22
Iran.....	13	:: India.....	23
Mexico.....	13	:: Italy.....	23
Mexican transshipments.....	14	:: Japan.....	24
Nicaragua.....	15	:: Netherlands.....	25
Pakistan.....	15	:: Norway.....	25
Peru.....	16	:: Portugal.....	26
Sudan.....	16	:: Spain.....	26
Syria.....	17	:: Sweden.....	27
Turkey.....	17	:: Switzerland.....	27
United States.....	8	:: United Kingdom.....	28
World.....	7	:: United States.....	29
		:: United States Import Quotas....	29
		::	

Acting as a primary stimulant to trade is the continued large volume of cotton consumption in foreign Free World countries. Trade is also being increased by larger import requirements of India and the Communist countries, where crops are reduced. More cotton is needed in India to rebuild inventories, and 1960-61 production in Communist countries is down by about 0.8 million bales.

While last season's replenishment of inventories of cotton and cotton goods in importing countries (except India) will not be a major factor in the trade picture this season, inventories are not considered excessive and could show some further increase.

Supplies available for export this season in practically all countries are considered adequate but no longer burdensome. The close balance between adequate but not excessive exportable supplies and strong import demand is being accompanied by highly competitive prices that are showing firming tendencies.

Confidence in the stability of the market, so evident in 1959-60 under the influence of the U. S. export program, is continuing in the current season as mills purchase cotton for winter and spring requirements at attractive prices.

Prices of upland cotton in world import markets increased substantially in late 1959 in response to growing demand. Late December prices of around 28.25 cents per pound, c.i.f. Europe, for Middling 1-1/32 inches and equivalent qualities were more than 3 cents above mid-1959. Thereafter, practically no trend in prices was evident until the fall of 1960. Recently, prices in import markets have edged upward under the influence of large volume purchases, particularly by India and the Communist countries, and the addition of monthly carrying charges by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

U. S. Exports to be Third Largest in 27 Years

At 6.5 million running bales, U. S. exports in 1960-61 will be smaller than last season's 7.2 million running bales and the 23-year high of 7.6 million running bales reached in 1956-57, but will exceed average annual postwar exports by over 2.0 million bales or 48 percent.

At this volume, surpassed in only 2 seasons since 1933-34, the U. S. share of world cotton trade will amount to about 40 percent, compared with 42 percent in 1959-60 and an average of 35 percent during the years since World War II. U. S. cotton is again favored by being available in ample quantities, in a wide range of qualities, and at prices that are generally competitive with other growths.

Financing under government programs is likely to continue as an important factor in the U. S. export picture this year. As of December 2, 1960, funds were available for financing about 1.8 million bales under government programs in the 1960-61 fiscal year, compared with a total of 1.4 million bales financed in 1959-60. Additional funds will probably be made available during the year, although some of the funds may not be used. Exports financed under Public Law 480 are expected to increase from 0.7 million bales last year to about 1.0 million in 1960-61, while some decrease may occur in those financed under the Mutual Security Program.

Sales of U. S. cotton registered for export during the year beginning August 1, 1960, under the payment-in-kind program totaled 4.3 million bales through December 2, 1960, compared with 4.1 million on approximately the same date last year. Many export sales cover shipments into the late spring of 1961.

The U. S. supply of cotton in 1960-61 is about 22.0 million bales, down 1.6 million from last season, because of a 1.3-million-bale drop in carryover stocks and a 0.3-million decrease in production (inseason ginnings plus city crop). However, supplies are ample qualitywise to meet foreseeable market demands. Stocks in the United States totaled about 13.0 million bales on November 1, 6.5 million bales of which were "free" stocks (excluding cotton at mills) and 5.4 million bales were in CCC inventory.

Demand for Consumption Abroad Continuing at Close-To-Record Level

The strong demand for cotton in practically all importing countries, so characteristic of the market last season, is continuing in 1960-61.

However, the demand is now somewhat different in nature from a year ago, in that heavy purchases for import were needed last season to replenish low stocks. Although some cotton is still being imported to bring stocks up to desired levels, most of the current volume is for consumption.

With the ending late in the 1958-59 season of the textile recession--in which cotton consumption slumped and mill stocks of cotton were reduced to immediate needs of the mills--cotton consumption again resumed the strong upward trend of recent years. It reached a new peak of 16.9 million bales in foreign Free World importing countries in 1959-60. The textile recession was less noticeable in cotton exporting countries other than the United States because of strong emphasis placed on reaching self-sufficiency in cotton manufacturing.

Purchases thus far in 1960-61 have been for consumption and have reflected the substantial volume of unfilled orders for textiles on mills' books, as well as attractive prices for most cotton textiles. Reports from overseas indicate that some purchases may also be based on competitive cotton prices and anticipation of price increases during coming months. Substantially larger imports by India and the likelihood of considerably larger net imports by Communist countries may affect prices of cotton in importing markets. Increases in CCC sales prices will total 1.9 cents per pound by July 1961, because of the addition of monthly carrying charges.

All these factors point to imports into major Free World consuming countries of around 12.5 million bales this season. This would be 8 percent below the large volume of 13.6 million bales imported in 1959-60, but 6 percent above the average of 11.8 million bales for the five years 1955-59.

As expected, import situations differ somewhat between countries. Japan, still the world's largest raw cotton importing country, may decrease imports by as much as 10 percent from the postwar record of nearly 3.3 million bales set last year, when stocks were increased substantially. One feature of the Japanese situation this season is that cotton imports, controlled since World War II as to quantity and source through foreign exchange allocations, will be liberalized beginning April 1, 1961.

West Germany, Europe's largest importer of cotton in the last 3 years, may also import less cotton than last season, judging by smaller import purchases in the first quarter. Imports may not decline in the same proportion, however, in most other countries of Western Europe, including France, Italy, and the United Kingdom, since both consumption and stocks are expected to hold near the 1959-60 figures. Spain's import needs continue to be reduced through larger production.

Exporting Countries Abroad Again Disposing of Surplus Supplies

Sales of cotton for export are indicative of the active demand again this season, as in 1959-60. Sales and actual export movement of growths other than American have been in healthy volume thus far this season. As harvesting nears completion in Northern Hemisphere countries, commitments have been made on a large portion of the supplies available for export, and there is good reason to believe that the same will be true for Southern Hemisphere producing areas as harvest time approaches.

Exports from foreign Free World countries as a group are expected to total 8.0 million bales or more in 1960-61, close to the 8.2 million in 1959-60 and the average of 8.0 million for the last 5 years. As in the last 2 seasons, these countries are likely to dispose of nearly all the cotton they have available for export.

The alltime high volume of trade last season brought stocks in foreign Free World exporting countries down to the near-minimum level of 3.2 million bales on August 1, 1960. This was the lowest beginning stocks figure since the exceptionally low total of only 2.9 million bales on August 1, 1956.

Supplies available this season for export from these countries as a group are only around 200,000 bales larger than in 1959-60. The 0.5-million-bale reduction in beginning stocks in these countries will largely offset their 0.7-million-bale increase in production this year. Larger 1960-61 crops are expected in Mexico, El Salvador, Brazil, Greece, and several other exporting countries, but most of these increases are not of much significance tradewise. Smaller crops in the Congo and Uganda will mean substantially less cotton available for export from those countries this year.

Upland supplies in Egypt this season are actually smaller than last season by nearly 100,000 bales, because an estimated increase of about 160,000 bales in this year's crop is more than offset by a decrease in stocks on hand August 1, 1960. Colombia, formerly a sizable importing country, appears likely to retain the net exporter status it achieved last season, as sharply increasing production promises to exceed domestic needs.

Communist Countries Likely to Import More and Export Less

Prospective smaller crops in both the Soviet Union and Mainland China seem certain to increase Communist import needs this season if consumption and stocks are to be maintained. This could also mean smaller cotton exports from these countries, depending on political expediency and the need for earning foreign exchange.

Mainland China reportedly has a serious raw cotton shortage. The Chinese Communists have been active in several markets, particularly Pakistan, and apparently will purchase substantial quantities for import, while exports are unlikely to be anywhere near as large as the 300,000 bales shipped to the U.S.S.R. in 1959. Relatively large quantities of Egyptian cotton have been purchased to date by the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries.

Sources of substantially larger quantities of cotton expected to be imported by Communist countries this season include the United Arab Republic, Greece, Iran, Pakistan, Sudan, Turkey, and Mexico. Some of this may be re-exported. Shipments of U. S. cotton to Poland under Public Law 480 have averaged about 110,000 per year over the past 4 seasons, and existing purchase authorizations provide for about 200,000 bales in 1960-61.

In summary, net exports from Free World to Communist countries may increase to 1.4 million bales or more in 1960-61, compared with 1.2 million in the past two seasons and the previous high of 1.3 million in 1957-58.

Cotton exports and imports for major countries, by destinations and sources for specified years, are shown in the accompanying tables.

Table 1.--Cotton: World exports by country of origin, 1952-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross weight)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1							
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 ^{1/}
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:								
El Salvador.....	46	42	35	140	96	127	247	120
Guatemala.....	0	13	30	35	30	45	60	48
Mexico.....	992	951	1,253	2,027	1,310	1,417	1,809	1,304
Nicaragua.....	69	102	100	239	150	146	331	118
United States.....	3,181	3,914	3,585	2,320	7,917	5,959	2,895	7,393
Others.....	19	9	12	10	15	23	28	10
Total.....	4,307	5,031	5,015	4,771	9,518	7,717	5,370	8,993
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina.....	261	157	104	2	51	(2/)	47	31
Brazil.....	145	1,400	1,036	810	380	215	242	446
Colombia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
Paraguay.....	43	57	45	45	35	35	30	25
Peru.....	398	361	330	487	390	402	512	417
Others.....	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	852	1,979	1,515	1,344	856	652	831	964
EUROPE:								
Albania.....	0	0	0	5	5	1	5	8
Greece.....	26	29	68	180	148	124	194	153
Total.....	26	29	68	185	153	125	199	161
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia):								
	1,200	1,500	1,550	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,600	1,600
AFRICA:								
Angola.....	31	23	31	31	30	27	30	35
Belgian Congo.....	212	199	177	209	207	151	191	240
British East Africa ^{3/}	445	353	384	414	381	451	563	388
Egypt.....	1,727	1,485	1,081	1,433	924	1,256	1,380	1,837
French Equatorial Africa.....	141	121	158	160	207	169	167	135
French West Africa.....	13	4	24	33	42	45	45	50
Mozambique.....	148	180	144	130	95	160	125	205
Nigeria.....	99	137	140	159	114	111	198	145
Sudan.....	267	413	298	559	333	391	671	588
Others.....	38	26	19	28	22	24	30	33
Total.....	3,121	2,941	2,456	3,156	2,355	2,785	3,400	3,656
ASIA:								
India.....	292	103	207	552	252	227	314	188
Iran.....	117	164	204	177	180	198	190	200
Iraq.....	8	3	11	19	12	32	44	25
Pakistan.....	1,273	893	634	723	506	383	375	333
Syria.....	182	183	330	366	374	427	357	389
Turkey.....	433	377	233	142	224	130	325	414
Others ^{4/}	188	218	156	235	152	135	491	329
Total.....	2,493	1,941	1,775	2,214	1,700	1,532	2,096	1,878
World total.....	11,999	13,421	12,379	13,120	16,032	14,261	13,496	17,252

^{1/} Preliminary and partly estimated. ^{2/} Less than 500 bales. ^{3/} Includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. ^{4/} Mostly Afghanistan, Burma, and China, Mainland.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared from official and trade statistics, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches, and other information.

Table 2.--United States: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average					
	1935-39:	1950-54:	1956	1957	1958	1959
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	38	55	55	15	30
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	169	121	337	182	49	228
Denmark.....	33	29	25	26	8	24
Finland.....	35	13	33	19	13	33
France.....	662	431	433	367	199	692
Germany, West.....	511	382	1,061	623	103	597
Italy.....	442	379	722	572	154	611
Netherlands.....	107	127	260	113	21	229
Norway.....	17	14	21	13	1	18
Poland & Danzig.....	180	(1/)	27	248	93	74
Portugal.....	36	7	91	24	12	14
Spain.....	108	142	174	217	297	68
Sweden.....	115	53	111	130	35	106
Switzerland.....	11	42	121	81	12	108
United Kingdom.....	1,346	434	1,050	709	210	609
Yugoslavia.....	17	86	141	115	151	51
Other Europe.....	2/ 96	8	38	18	3	19
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,306	4,700	3,512	1,376	3,511
Australia.....	9	31	81	67	40	66
Canada.....	301	311	380	277	89	322
Chile.....	9	24	74	35	3	56
Colombia.....	20	30	52	69	21	0
Cuba.....	11	19	31	46	9	40
Ethiopia.....	(3/)	7	3	(1/)	0	15
French North Africa.....	(3/)	9	17	11	12	11
Hong Kong.....	(3/)	8	95	138	125	282
India.....	52	253	301	114	80	445
Indonesia.....	(3/)	19	43	31	17	53
Israel.....	(3/)	12	19	18	12	18
Japan.....	1,142	871	1,589	1,174	544	1,810
Korea, Republic of.....	(3/)	80	220	207	227	277
Philippines.....	2	9	36	59	97	130
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(3/)	85	162	110	182	205
Thailand.....	(1/)	1	0	1	(1/)	20
Union of South Africa.....	(3/)	6	31	37	15	45
Uruguay.....	(3/)	2	15	8	22	33
Other countries.....	4/ 158	51	5/ 68	45	24	54
Total 500-lb. bales.....	5,589	4,134	7,917	5,959	2,895	7,393
Total running bales.....	5,300	3,977	7,598	5,717	2,789	7,183

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes China 117, and French Indochina 22. 5/ Includes Bolivia 11 and Pakistan 28.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 3.--Brazil: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	0	10	(1/)	(1/)	0	1
Austria.....	0	3	1	(1/)	0	(1/)
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	30	14	8	1	8	25
Canada.....	4	4	0	(1/)	0	0
Chile.....	0	7	5	(1/)	0	2
China, Mainland <u>2/</u>	82	13	3	(1/)	0	4
Czechoslovakia.....	0	5	5	0	0	0
Denmark.....	5	1	0	0	0	0
France.....	90	70	21	15	11	43
Germany, West.....	286	106	13	34	49	126
Hong Kong.....	0	26	32	11	18	15
Hungary.....	0	3	4	0	0	3
India.....	0	2	0	0	0	0
Italy.....	39	43	18	2	7	10
Japan.....	242	130	167	98	91	91
Netherlands.....	33	26	4	3	9	26
Norway.....	1	1	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Poland & Danzig.....	17	6	32	0	0	44
Portugal.....	26	11	0	0	0	1
Spain.....	3	44	28	12	0	1
Sweden.....	5	13	3	3	4	9
Union of South Africa.....	0	1	(1/)	(1/)	2	7
United Kingdom.....	241	150	31	17	40	33
United States.....	7	1	2	1	1	3
Uruguay.....	0	9	3	15	0	(1/)
Yugoslavia.....	0	9	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	1	17	(1/)	3	2	2
Total.....	1,112	725	380	215	242	446

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Estatística do Comércio Exterior (Rio de Janeiro); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 4.--British East Africa 1/: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Calendar years					
	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959
	1934-38	1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	3	1	11	5	8	7
France.....	1	4	1	39	16	8
Germany, West.....	3	34	74	98	125	55
Hong Kong.....	(2/)	15	49	67	64	79
India.....	222	172	210	86	112	142
Italy.....	1	7	8	16	12	5
Japan.....	53	18	48	47	77	106
Netherlands.....	1	4	2	7	22	27
Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of <u>3/</u>	(2/)	3	4	1	6	3
Switzerland.....	(2/)	1	1	2	(4/)	5
Union of South Africa.....	(4/)	2	2	(4/)	3	7
United Kingdom.....	33	98	45	28	32	15
Other countries.....	17	8	3	18	6	10
Total.....	334	367	458	414	483	469

1/ Includes Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Nyasaland included only through 1954. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Northern and Southern Rhodesia prior to 1954. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 5.--Burma: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 2/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	1	(3/)	0	3	1
China, Mainland 4/.....	7	18	3	15	4	9
France.....	4	5	4	(3/)	1	2
Germany, West.....	2	4	3	(3/)	6	7
Hong Kong.....	9	5	4	(3/)	0	(3/)
Italy.....	9	4	1	0	1	(3/)
Japan.....	32	26	38	10	23	23
Netherlands.....	4	5	1	(3/)	3	4
United Kingdom.....	7	7	3	1	7	16
Yugoslavia.....	(5/)	3	5	6	0	0
Other countries.....	2	0	0	1	0	2
Total.....	6/ 72	78	62	33	48	64

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ August-June; estimate crop year total is 65. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Rangoon Daily Customs Report; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 6.--El Salvador: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1955-59 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 2/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	1	1	3	5	4
Canada.....	(3/)	13	3	5	18	1
Chile.....	0	0	0	0	(3/)	0
Costa Rica.....	(3/)	1	1	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
France.....	1	2	27	4	9	1
Germany, West.....	6	16	4	15	6	3
Italy.....	1	0	(3/)	3	9	2
Japan.....	6	80	48	74	173	96
Netherlands.....	3	7	4	7	2	1
Portugal.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Taiwan (Formosa).....	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Kingdom.....	8	15	5	9	17	5
United States.....	1	3	3	4	15	1
Other countries.....	3	2	(3/)	3	5	2
Total.....	31	140	96	127	4/ 260	117

1/ Exports small prior to 1950-54, averaging less than 500 bales in the 1934-38 period. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes approximately 13,000 bales of linters.

Source: Boletín Estadístico (San Salvador); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 7.--Egypt: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1/		1956	1957	1958	1959	
	1935-39:	1950-54:					
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Australia.....	(2/)	9	0	0	(3/)	0	
Austria.....	24	22	17	36	20	23	
Belgium & Luxembourg....	18	16	27	8	7	10	
Bulgaria.....	(2/)	3	10	13	15	21	
Canada.....	8	9	0	0	0	(3/)	
China, Mainland 4/.....	24	36	83	137	121	252	
Czechoslovakia.....	50	52	100	127	174	177	
Denmark.....	(2/)	2	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	
Finland.....	(2/)	3	5	9	2	5	
France.....	239	171	19	71	34	62	
Germany, East.....	(5/)	5/ 5	47	73	53	79	
Germany, West.....	147	96	42	9	38	112	
Greece.....	7	1	1	3	1	2	
Hungary.....	18	25	8	24	27	36	
India.....	99	178	47	56	54	167	
Italy.....	105	135	54	30	38	81	
Japan.....	143	71	81	74	56	80	
Netherlands.....	6	29	24	4	7	10	
Poland & Danzig.....	32	18	42	52	61	83	
Portugal.....	9	4	3	1	2	5	
Rumania.....	48	12	23	27	27	37	
Spain.....	25	53	6	43	48	12	
Sweden.....	13	8	2	1	(3/)	2	
Switzerland.....	72	51	32	32	19	32	
United Kingdom.....	592	160	(3/)	6	81	44	
United States.....	50	91	35	77	9	97	
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	51	191	308	430	345	
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	18	19	29	31	54	
Other countries.....	13	18	6	6	25	9	
Total.....	1,742	1,347	924	1,256	1,380	1,837	

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ Included with West Germany prior to 1951.

Source: Egypt. Statistical Department. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 8.--Greece: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1955-59 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(2/)	5	1	2	3	1
Bulgaria.....	0	0	6	7	10	6
Czechoslovakia.....	0	1	1	3	13	10
Finland.....	0	(2/)	3	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
France.....	9	50	101	32	31	40
Germany, East 3/.....	0	0	0	0	2	0
Germany, West.....	(2/)	2	(2/)	2	7	6
Hong Kong.....	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hungary.....	0	6	2	3	8	8
Israel.....	0	0	0	10	2	6
Italy.....	11	90	8	2	39	15
Japan.....	0	(2/)	2	15	20	17
Netherlands.....	(2/)	0	0	1	0	1
Poland & Danzig.....	0	1	0	2	13	9
Portugal.....	0	0	0	0	5	0
Rumania.....	0	3	2	0	4	0
Spain.....	(2/)	0	3	4	0	0
Switzerland.....	(2/)	0	0	0	1	1
United Kingdom.....	3	(2/)	0	3	1	(2/)
Uruguay.....	0	0	0	7	5	(2/)
U.S.S.R.....	0	0	3	5	9	5
Yugoslavia.....	5	20	15	26	21	26
Other countries.....	2	2	0	0	(2/)	2
Total.....	30	180	148	124	194	153

1/ Exports small prior to 1950-54, averaging 1,000 bales in the 1934-38 period. 2/ Less than 500 bales.
3/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of External Trade Statistics and the Hellenic Cotton Board; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 9.--India: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1935-39	1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Australia.....	10	2	(2/)	1	2	1
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	147	7	2	1	5	1
China, Mainland 3/.....	244	4	(2/)	(2/)	20	0
France.....	156	10	7	13	11	5
Germany, West.....	138	8	5	4	1	1
Hong Kong.....	(4/)	1	28	17	33	8
Italy.....	91	5	4	1	5	(2/)
Japan.....	1,231	80	148	165	219	160
Netherlands.....	33	10	5	2	2	(2/)
United Kingdom.....	394	19	17	13	8	2
United States.....	77	26	23	9	7	7
Other countries.....	5/ 138	2	13	1	1	3
Total.....	2,659	174	252	227	314	188

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Includes Poland 25, Korea, Rep. of 21, and French Indochina 18.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 10.--Iran: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59 1/

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959 <u>2/</u>	
	1934-38	1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(3/) 4	(4/) 1	(4/) 1	(4/) 1	(4/) 1	(4/) 1	(4/) 1
Czechoslovakia.....	(3/) 2	(4/) 7	(4/) 11	(4/) 24	(4/) 37	(4/) 16	(4/) 8
France.....	(3/) 18	(4/) 72	(4/) 48	(4/) 37	(4/) 16	(4/) 7	(4/) 16
Germany, West.....	11	29	10	29	11	7	7
Hong Kong.....	(3/) (4/)	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0
Hungary.....	(3/) 3	(4/) 9	(4/) 11	(4/) 3	(4/) 8	(4/) 0	(4/) 8
India.....	2	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0
Italy.....	(3/) 13	(4/) 15	(4/) 11	(4/) 14	(4/) 11	(4/) 11	(4/) 11
Japan.....	1	25	18	12	16	21	21
Oman.....	(3/) (4/)	(4/) (4/)	(4/) 1	(4/) 4	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0
Netherlands.....	(3/) 3	(4/) 2	(4/) 7	(4/) 4	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0
Poland & Danzig.....	(3/) 1	(4/) 7	(4/) 2	(4/) 6	(4/) 23	(4/) 0	(4/) 23
Sweden.....	(3/) (4/)	(4/) (4/)	(4/) 0	(4/) (4/)	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0
Switzerland.....	(3/) 0	(4/) 5	(4/) 0	(4/) (4/)	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0
United Kingdom.....	(3/) 9	(4/) 18	(4/) 44	(4/) 46	(4/) 50	(4/) 39	(4/) 50
U.S.S.R.....	66	12	16	21	22	39	39
Other countries.....	1	6	(4/)	1	2	7	7
Total.....	81	125	180	198	190	190	190

1/ Years beginning July 23, except 1934-38 average is years beginning March 22. 2/ Preliminary July 23-June 22; estimated crop year total is 200. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics (Tehran); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 11.--Mexico: Direct exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average <u>1/</u> 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	10	26	11	17	40	9
Canada.....	2	41	2	26	65	13
China, Mainland <u>2/</u>	(3/) 10	(4/) 9	(4/) 6	(4/) 6	(4/) 7	(4/) 7
Cuba.....	5	5	1	0	11	0
France.....	28	11	48	19	12	10
Germany, West.....	12	126	33	48	75	33
Italy.....	1	6	5	11	12	12
Japan.....	164	298	280	232	454	387
Netherlands.....	13	36	21	32	43	23
Panama, Rep. of.....	(4/) 2	(4/) 0	(4/) 1	(4/) 45	(4/) 36	(4/) 36
Spain.....	5	0	12	23	2	27
Switzerland.....	2	3	4	44	26	5
United Kingdom.....	12	45	33	26	24	13
United States <u>5/</u>	721	1,404	846	921	977	702
U.S.S.R.....	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 0	(4/) 9
Other countries.....	7	14	5	11	17	18
Total.....	982	2,027	1,310	1,417	1,809	1,304

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Mostly for transshipment.

Source: Anuario Estadístico del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadística; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 12.--Mexico: Transshipments of cotton through United States ports, by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1955-59 1/

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1950-54 <u>2/</u>					
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Australia.....	(<u>3/</u>)	28	19	16	37	17
Austria.....	3	6	1	(<u>3/</u>)	4	4
Belgium & Luxembourg...	98	109	63	79	59	24
Canada.....	5	2	0	(<u>3/</u>)	24	11
Chile.....	4	4	(<u>3/</u>)	1	6	18
Colombia.....	4	0	0	1	4	0
Cuba.....	7	15	2	1	2	3
Denmark.....	2	12	3	1	7	5
Finland.....	8	0	0	0	2	2
France.....	56	24	73	33	37	74
Germany, West.....	67	278	125	132	170	100
Hong Kong.....	3	12	13	13	8	4
Indonesia.....	2	14	0	3	12	4
Ireland.....	1	4	(<u>3/</u>)	1	1	1
Italy.....	33	68	33	37	97	45
Jamaica.....	1	2	0	3	5	3
Japan.....	319	303	322	167	169	111
Netherlands.....	56	133	68	93	44	37
Norway.....	5	11	6	3	11	5
Philippines.....	1	6	0	0	0	6
Portugal.....	2	1	2	(<u>3/</u>)	3	1
Spain.....	42	0	21	26	10	41
Sweden.....	22	57	26	8	24	3
Switzerland.....	23	21	15	22	22	25
Trieste.....	1	4	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)	0
Union of South Africa..	(<u>3/</u>)	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom.....	108	183	105	107	91	54
U.S.S.R.....	0	0	0	0	0	11
Other countries.....	5	7	4	(<u>3/</u>)	4	2
Total.....	878	1,306	903	749	855	613

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings, and hull fibers but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations.

2/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled from official records of U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.--Nicaragua: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959 2/	
	1935-39 1/	1950-54					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	0	5	8	4	7	1	
Canada.....	0	(3/)	(3/)	15	(3/)	0	
China, Mainland 4/.....	0	0	(3/)	0	5	1	
France.....	0	1	22	12	21	6	
Germany, West.....	2	19	35	41	69	18	
Italy.....	0	2	1	5	31	1	
Japan.....	1	14	16	19	108	35	
Netherlands.....	0	9	37	37	51	7	
Portugal.....	0	0	0	0	3	1	
Union of South Africa.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	
United Kingdom.....	(3/)	6	30	13	31	17	
United States.....	0	2	(3/)	0	0	0	
Other countries.....	1	4	1	0	4	(3/)	
Total.....	4	62	150	146	331	87	

1/ Calendar years. 2/ August-May; estimate crop year total is 118. 3/ Less than 500 bales.
4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Recaudador General de Aduanas; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 14.--Pakistan: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1955-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)								
Country of destination	Year beginning August 1							
	Average 1/:	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959		
	1950-54							
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales		
Australia.....	29	20	2	1	(2/)	1		
Austria.....	4	4	1	(2/)	1	1		
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	13	15	(2/)	3	(2/)	2		
China, Mainland 3/.....	152	127	49	24	51	41		
Czechoslovakia.....	4	0	0	0	7	6		
France.....	66	82	91	83	6	13		
Germany, West.....	41	34	17	11	5	2		
Hong Kong.....	90	51	37	33	25	44		
Hungary.....	1	0	0	0	19	0		
India.....	1	0	0	0	0	29		
Italy.....	59	31	2	1	(2/)	(2/)		
Japan.....	304	266	259	189	223	138		
Netherlands.....	5	7	3	3	2	2		
Poland & Danzig.....	25	0	0	0	4	19		
Spain.....	24	0	0	0	0	0		
Sweden.....	10	4	0	(2/)	1	(2/)		
Union of South Africa.....	1	3	1	1	1	1		
United Kingdom.....	85	54	11	15	15	17		
United States.....	7	22	21	11	9	13		
U.S.S.R.....	21	0	9	7	0	0		
Other countries.....	6	3	3	1	6	4		
Total.....	948	723	506	383	375	333		

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Pakistan Central Statistical Office. Statistical Bulletin; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 15.--Peru: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average		Year beginning August 1				
	1935-39	1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	(1/)	9	16	2	30		8
Austria.....	(2/)	(1/)	2	1	7		4
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	14	41	75	77	69		75
Chile.....	9	47	5	41	85		31
Colombia.....	(1/)	18	1	7	5		3
Denmark.....	1	8	12	8	12		9
France.....	9	28	35	39	27		34
Germany, West.....	78	27	42	50	58		62
India.....	3	6	11	1	(1/)		1
Ireland.....	0	1	4	2	4		4
Italy.....	5	3	17	17	26		22
Japan.....	30	13	28	10	27		16
Netherlands.....	14	17	24	26	32		26
Sweden.....	(1/)	4	5	2	5		4
Switzerland.....	1	9	17	15	13		10
Union of South Africa.....	0	1	3	2	6		1
United Kingdom.....	170	91	79	59	76		74
United States.....	2	13	8	35	21		25
Uruguay.....	0	3	2	3	3		2
Other countries.....	2	4	4	5	6		6
Total.....	338	343	390	402	512		417

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Algodon (Lima); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 16.--Sudan: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1				
	1934-38	1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	(2/)	(3/)	1	1	2		2
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	(2/)	3	3	5	14		8
China, Mainland 4/.....	4	(3/)	4	10	20		37
Czechoslovakia.....	(2/)	3	1	6	10		15
Ethiopia.....	(2/)	2	9	10	12		6
France.....	16	22	26	41	59		45
Germany, West.....	5	17	25	42	73		45
Hungary.....	(2/)	2	1	3	10		12
India.....	5/ 47	5/ 55	54	68	103		109
Italy.....	9	21	26	17	50		48
Japan.....	8	3	6	11	15		18
Netherlands.....	1	2	2	2	18		10
Poland & Danzig.....	3	3	2	6	7		4
Switzerland.....	(2/)	2	4	4	6		5
United Kingdom.....	161	209	153	155	232		173
United States.....	3	4	(3/)	(3/)	5		2
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	(2/)	9	(3/)	17		30
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	(2/)	1	(3/)	2		7
Other countries.....	1	7	6	10	16		12
Total.....	258	6/ 349	333	391	671		588

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries.

3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ Includes Pakistan.

6/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Sudan Department of Statistics. Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 17.--Syria: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 2/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	6	1	1	4	10
Bulgaria.....	(3/)	4	17	10	10	14
China, Mainland 4/.....	(5/)	(3/)	56	85	4	20
Czechoslovakia.....	(3/)	14	49	40	21	20
Denmark.....	(5/)	1	1	(5/)	0	0
France.....	70	182	100	100	110	158
Germany, East 6/.....	0	(3/)	0	5	1	0
Germany, West.....	14	22	12	30	4	16
Greece.....	(3/)	(3/)	3	2	0	0
Hungary.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	11	5	7
India.....	(5/)	(3/)	0	(3/)	(5/)	18
Italy.....	15	51	32	12	10	43
Japan.....	2	26	6	11	35	21
Lebanon 7/.....	14	(3/)	40	19	9	15
Poland & Danzig.....	1	2	19	(3/)	11	10
Rumania.....	(3/)	1	7	4	6	13
Spain.....	3	1	0	(3/)	53	4
Switzerland.....	1	1	1	1	(5/)	1
United Kingdom.....	37	41	1	10	13	10
U.S.S.R.....	(3/)	(3/)	17	74	56	51
Yugoslavia.....	(5/)	(5/)	9	1	4	(5/)
Other countries.....	3	14	3	11	1	8
Total.....	162	366	374	427	357	389

1/ Calendar years. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Included with West Germany prior to 1952. 7/ Includes transshipments to other countries.

Source: Summary of Foreign Trade (Damascus); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 18.--Turkey: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1934-38	1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	0	5	0	1	3	1
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	0	3	4	0	15	31
Czechoslovakia.....	3	24	0	0	7	19
Finland.....	0	8	0	0	23	0
France.....	(2/)	53	85	22	40	20
Germany, West.....	48	99	23	20	66	125
Hungary.....	0	17	0	0	11	2
India.....	0	(3/)	13	(2/)	0	(2/)
Israel.....	(2/)	11	3	0	4	10
Italy.....	16	48	49	71	94	112
Japan.....	7	14	1	0	9	3
Netherlands.....	0	3	0	0	8	7
Poland & Danzig.....	2	10	0	0	0	0
Sweden.....	0	2	7	0	(2/)	(2/)
Switzerland.....	0	2	(2/)	0	(2/)	11
United Kingdom.....	(2/)	9	37	16	30	62
Yugoslavia.....	(2/)	32	0	0	5	1
Other countries.....	8	9	2	0	10	10
Total.....	84	4/ 331	224	130	325	414

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur (Ankara); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 19.--Cotton: Exports from the Free World to Communist countries, average 1950-54 1/, annual 1956-59 2/

(1,000 bales - 500 pounds gross)

Export country		Bulgaria	Communist China	Czecho- slovakia	East <u>3/</u> Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	U.S.S.R.	Total
Brazil	1950-54:	0	13	5	16	3	6	0	0	43
	1956-57:	0	3	6	0	4	32	0	0	45
	1957-58:	0	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(<u>4/</u>)
	1958-59:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1959-60:	0	4	0	0	3	44	0	0	51
Egypt	1950-54:	3	36	52	5	25	18	12	51	202
	1956-57:	10	83	100	47	8	42	23	191	504
	1957-58:	13	137	127	73	24	52	27	308	761
	1958-59:	15	121	174	53	27	61	27	430	908
	1959-60:	21	252	177	79	36	83	37	345	1,030
Greece	1950-54:	0	0	0	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0	0	0	(<u>4/</u>)
	1956-57:	6	0	1	0	2	0	3	3	15
	1957-58:	7	0	3	0	3	2	0	5	20
	1958-59:	10	0	13	2	8	13	4	9	59
	1959-60:	6	0	10	0	8	9	0	5	38
Iran <u>5/</u>	1950-54:	0	0	3	4	3	2	0	12	24
	1956-57:	0	0	7	0	9	7	0	16	39
	1957-58:	0	0	11	0	11	2	0	21	45
	1958-59:	0	0	24	0	3	6	0	22	55
	6/ 1959-60:	0	0	9	0	9	23	0	40	81
Pakistan	1950-54:	1	152	4	11	1	19	0	21	209
	1956-57:	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	9	58
	1957-58:	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	7	31
	1958-59:	0	51	7	0	19	4	0	0	81
	1959-60:	0	41	6	0	0	19	0	0	66
Sudan	1950-54:	0	(<u>4/</u>)	3	4	2	3	0	0	12
	1956-57:	1	4	1	0	1	2	0	9	18
	1957-58:	0	10	6	0	3	6	0	(<u>4/</u>)	25
	1958-59:	0	20	10	0	10	7	0	17	64
	1959-60:	(<u>4/</u>)	37	15	(<u>4/</u>)	12	4	6	30	104
Syria <u>7/</u>	1950-54:	0	(<u>4/</u>)	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
	1956-57:	17	56	49	0	0	19	7	17	165
	1957-58:	10	85	40	5	11	0	4	74	229
	1958-59:	10	4	21	1	5	11	6	56	114
	1959-60:	14	19	20	0	7	10	13	51	134
Turkey	1950-54:	0	(<u>4/</u>)	24	67	17	10	1	0	119
	1956-57:	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	1957-58:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1958-59:	2	0	7	0	11	0	4	0	24
	1959-60:	2	0	19	0	2	0	1	0	24
United States	1950-54:	0	11	1	135	0	(<u>4/</u>)	0	0	147
	1956-57:	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	27
	1957-58:	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	248
	1958-59:	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	93
	1959-60:	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	74
Others <u>8/</u>	1950-54:	0	4	(<u>4/</u>)	25	0	1	0	12	42
	1956-57:	0	29	7	(<u>4/</u>)	0	6	0	35	77
	1957-58:	0	21	19	(<u>4/</u>)	0	2	0	23	65
	1958-59:	0	41	0	0	2	1	0	39	83
	6/ 1959-60:	0	48	1	0	2	3	0	47	101
Total	1950-54:	4	216	92	268	51	60	13	96	800
	1956-57:	34	224	171	47	24	135	34	280	949
	1957-58:	30	277	206	78	52	312	31	438	1,424
	1958-59:	37	237	256	56	85	196	41	573	1,481
	1959-60:	43	401	257	79	79	269	57	518	1,703

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Years beginning August 1. 3/ Includes West Germany prior to January 1, 1952. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Years beginning July 23. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Calendar years. 8/ Afghanistan, Argentina, British East Africa, Burma, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, and Nicaragua.

Source: Reports from exporting countries, U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 20.--Australia: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	0	11	3	(2/)	0	(2/)
Egypt.....	(2/)	9	0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
India.....	3/ 8	4	1	1	1	1
Mexico.....	0	(2/)	19	16	38	22
Pakistan.....	(3/)	26	3	1	1	1
Peru.....	(2/)	1	1	1	1	1
Sudan.....	(4/)	(4/)	(2/)	(2/)	1	1
United States.....	6	30	74	66	48	60
Other countries.....	1	2	(2/)	1	2	1
Total.....	15	83	101	86	92	87

1/ July-June year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Pakistan included with India.
 4/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics (Canberra). Oversea Trade and Customs and Excise Revenue; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 21.--Austria: Imports of cotton by country of origin,^{1/} averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 2/		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38	1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	6	5	2	(4/)	1	3
British Africa.....	(4/)	2	1	1	9	2
Central America.....	(5/)	(4/)	1	1	6	1
Egypt.....	27	13	7	9	5	18
India.....	6/ 25	1	1	1	1	(4/)
Mexico.....	(4/)	1	2	(4/)	9	9
Pakistan.....	(6/)	3	0	0	(4/)	1
Peru.....	1	1	3	1	11	13
Sudan.....	1	(4/)	1	(4/)	1	4
Syria.....	(4/)	2	1	1	3	9
Turkey.....	(4/)	5	0	0	2	2
United States.....	94	44	76	89	45	47
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	2	14	17	13	19
Other countries.....	7/ 13	9	(4/)	(4/)	2	(4/)
Total.....	167	88	109	120	108	128

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 3/ Calendar years. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ Includes Belgian Congo 11.

Source: Association of Austrian Textile Manufacturers; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 22.--Belgium: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average 1/		Year beginning August 1			
	1934-38 2/	1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	4	17	4	2	19	7
Belgian Congo.....	120	79	72	64	70	87
Brazil.....	26	12	10	(3/)	4	25
British East Africa 4/.....	(5/)	1	1	0	5	5
Burma.....	(6/)	2	(3/)	(3/)	1	4
China, Mainland 7/.....	(5/)	(5/)	0	0	5	7
Egypt.....	17	17	8	5	10	11
El Salvador.....	(5/)	2	1	1	2	3
Greece.....	(5/)	1	(3/)	2	3	2
India.....	67 154	9	2	1	6	2
Mexico.....	(5/)	55	52	55	76	21
Mozambique.....	(5/)	5	1	0	(3/)	8
Nicaragua.....	(5/)	7	3	3	5	(3/)
Nigeria.....	(5/)	(5/)	(3/)	1	14	1
Pakistan.....	(6/)	13	(3/)	3	2	1
Paraguay.....	(5/)	7	3	(3/)	3	0
Peru.....	8	27	44	27	22	15
Sudan.....	(5/)	3	2	2	11	7
Syria.....	(5/)	6	(3/)	(3/)	4	8
Turkey.....	(5/)	4	4	0	15	33
United States.....	145	153	289	194	74	194
U.S.S.R.....	4	13	9	5	10	8
Other countries.....	28	3	10	3	13	17
Total.....	506	436	515	368	374	466

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 7/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers; Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Extérieur de l'Union Economique Belge-Luxembourgeoise; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 23.--Canada: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1935-39	1950-54 1/	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	1	4	0	(2/)	0	0
Egypt.....	8	8	0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)
El Salvador.....	(3/)	(2/)	0	0	20	0
Guatemala.....	(3/)	(2/)	0	0	5	0
India.....	4/ 2	2	1	(2/)	1	(2/)
Mexico.....	(37)	28	14	55	170	47
Nicaragua.....	(3/)	(2/)	0	16	1	0
Pakistan.....	(4/)	(2/)	(2/)	1	1	(2/)
Peru.....	(3/)	1	1	(2/)	1	1
Sudan.....	(3/)	(2/)	0	(2/)	2	0
United States.....	321	311	363	283	90	315
Other countries.....	2	6	0	1	(2/)	2
Total.....	334	360	379	356	291	365

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Pakistan included with India.

Source: Cotton Institute of Canada.

Table 24.--Finland: Imports of cotton by country of origin 1/, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959
	1934-38 <u>2/</u>	1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Brazil.....	4	7	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	(3/)	3	1	2	1	3
Greece.....	(4/)	0	3	0	(3/)	(3/)
Mexico.....	(4/)	8	0	0	2	3
Peru.....	(4/)	0	0	0	2	1
United States.....	48	12	31	21	16	33
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	26	42	35	48	51
Other countries.....	5/ 11	5	(3/)	(3/)	0	0
Total.....	63	61	77	58	69	91

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Includes United Kingdom 8 and Germany 2.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 25.--France: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average <u>1/</u>		1956	1957	1958	1959
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgian Congo.....	(2/)	3	61	20	17	16
Brazil.....	90	3/ 79	29	18	8	48
British East Africa <u>4/</u>	(2/)	(5/)	20	16	17	6
Central America.....	(2/)	(2/)	56	25	39	14
Egypt.....	243	178	61	74	35	65
French Colonies.....	36	156	205	206	206	194
Greece.....	(2/)	7	103	34	40	41
India.....	6/ 194	6/ 79	7	11	14	5
Iran.....	(2/)	(5/)	65	55	46	25
Mexico.....	(2/)	51	94	34	46	94
Nigeria.....	(2/)	(2/)	21	42	21	0
Pakistan.....	(6/)	(6/)	93	85	7	17
Paraguay.....	(2/)	(7/)	2	8	6	1
Peru.....	9	7/ 30	40	35	32	38
Sudan.....	(2/)	15	23	37	56	59
Syria.....	(2/)	(5/)	100	112	124	119
Turkey.....	(2/)	5/ 165	89	17	48	26
United States.....	669	448	422	334	264	682
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	16	37	18	50	28
Other countries.....	49	6	48	9	11	25
Total.....	1,290	1,233	1,576	1,190	1,087	1,503

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Includes Argentina. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ British East Africa, Iran, and Syria included with Turkey. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ Paraguay included with Peru.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 26.--Federal Republic of Germany: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/ 1934-38	1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	9	5	6	5	4
Argentina.....	49	6	(3/)	(3/)	3	3
Belgian Congo.....	13	37	35	22	53	75
Brazil.....	285	100	29	29	40	132
British East Africa 4/.....	(2/)	40	88	115	132	66
Burma.....	(5/)	3	4	1	3	10
Egypt.....	174	6/ 113	59	40	70	101
El Salvador.....	(2/)	9	4	15	8	3
Greece.....	(2/)	(3/)	2	3	13	17
Guatemala.....	(2/)	6	3	9	15	3
India.....	57 119	9	5	3	3	3
Iran.....	21	28	5	21	19	22
Iraq.....	(3/)	3	3	9	3	(3/)
Mexico.....	(2/)	69	174	151	234	187
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	29	32	51	84	22
Pakistan.....	(5/)	43	10	13	10	5
Paraguay.....	2	3	6	2	17	7
Peru.....	83	33	66	75	97	107
Sudan.....	(2/)	(6/)	32	51	76	86
Syria.....	(2/)	23	6	36	4	22
Turkey.....	48	112	24	26	95	138
United States.....	301	398	927	724	167	573
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	2	72	49	59	86
Other countries.....	80	9	5	2	11	20
Total.....	1,175	7/ 1,074	1,596	1,453	1,221	1,692

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 6/ Sudan included with Egypt. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland; Der Auswartige Handel Deutschland; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 27.--Hong Kong: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54 1/	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Afghanistan.....	3	(2/)	0	0	0	0
Argentina.....	4	(2/)	3	(2/)	2	5
Belgian Congo.....	2	1	(2/)	(2/)	3	0
Brazil.....	35	31	38	17	12	15
British East Africa 3/.....	18	45	52	65	78	59
Burma.....	9	5	3	(2/)	0	(2/)
Egypt.....	4	(2/)	(2/)	0	(2/)	(2/)
India.....	2	48	31	16	33	9
Mexico.....	(2/)	11	12	12	7	9
Nicaragua.....	(4/)	0	0	0	4	1
Nigeria.....	(4/)	0	0	(2/)	1	9
Pakistan.....	86	61	34	33	34	34
Syria.....	3	5	(2/)	1	1	4
Turkey.....	6	1	5	0	0	0
United States.....	5	31	72	122	119	196
Other countries.....	4	2	5	1	6	2
Total.....	5/ 174	241	255	267	300	343

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Colonial Secretariat, Hong Kong.

Table 28.--India: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1945-49 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/		1956	1957	1958	1959
	1945-49	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Aden.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	1	5	1
Brazil.....	9	(2/)	0	0	0	0
British East Africa 3/.....	182	176	96	105	162	127
Egypt.....	249	177	41	52	68	161
Pakistan.....	132	1	0	0	(4/)	27
Peru.....	16	5	13	(4/)	1	(4/)
Sudan.....	30	58	55	71	91	105
Syria.....	(4/)	(4/)	(2/)	0	(4/)	13
United States.....	71	271	288	120	73	282
Other countries.....	16	4	2	(4/)	2	2
Total.....	5/ 648	692	495	349	402	718

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 29.--Italy: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/		1956	1957	1958	1959
	1934-38	2/ 1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	5	12	10	3	3	1
Brazil.....	18	45	26	5	3	13
British East Africa 3/.....	(4/)	11	7	10	6	6
Egypt.....	123	129	44	43	65	107
El Salvador.....	(4/)	(4/)	0	0	8	2
Germany, East.....	(4/)	(4/)	0	0	7	1
Germany, West.....	(4/)	(5/)	0	0	5	3
Greece.....	(4/)	13	11	2	58	23
India.....	6/ 89	8	5	1	5	1
Iran.....	(5/)	10	22	18	19	15
Mexico.....	3	22	28	26	73	58
Nicaragua.....	(4/)	(4/)	0	0	21	7
Pakistan.....	(6/)	51	5	2	2	(5/)
Peru.....	3	2	8	17	24	19
Somalia.....	3	4	1	1	6	3
Sudan.....	(4/)	17	28	17	27	56
Syria.....	(4/)	18	25	6	14	25
Turkey.....	12	51	39	78	83	147
United States.....	433	403	593	557	288	570
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	29	13	3	18	90
Yugoslavia.....	(4/)	(4/)	0	5	16	2
Other countries.....	14	42	21	17	22	23
Total.....	703	7/ 805	886	811	773	1,172

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Ceylon and Pakistan included with India. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Statistica del commercio con l'estero; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 30.--Japan: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959	
	1935-39	1950-54 1/					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	9	2	3	(3/)		0
Argentina.....	(2/)	40	0	(3/)	11		9
Brazil.....	203	122	179	147	25		138
British East Africa 4/:	66	19	26	42	145		54
Burma.....	(5/)	34	33	10	12		26
Colombia.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	0		6
Egypt.....	140	71	91	78	47		82
El Salvador.....	(2/)	18	47	75	168		98
Greece.....	(2/)	(2/)	2	13	20		17
Guatemala.....	(2/)	1	3	7	47		41
Honduras.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	1	22		3
India.....	5/ 1,250	82	144	133	226		175
Iran.....	(2/)	22	14	14	16		19
Mexico.....	(2/)	370	616	582	695		659
Nigeria.....	(2/)	(2/)	0	(3/)	8		13
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	12	15	23	107		47
Pakistan.....	(5/)	314	280	170	243		145
Paraguay.....	(2/)	9	1	(3/)	2		1
Peru.....	(2/)	13	35	11	20		22
Sudan.....	(2/)	4	10	11	12		21
Syria.....	(2/)	4	15	21	35		21
Turkey.....	5	15	1	0	7		5
United States.....	1,127	875	1,425	1,050	646		1,608
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	(3/)	0	(2/)	3		55
Other countries.....	6/ 386	5	0	3	8		11
Total.....	3,177	7/ 2,023	2,939	2,394	2,525		3,276

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages.

2/ If any, included in other countries.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India.

6/ Includes China 232.

7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association. Monthly Return of The Foreign Trade of Japan.

Table 31.--Netherlands: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/		1956	1957	1958	1959
	1935-39	2/ 1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Afghanistan.....	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	5	(4/)
Argentina.....	7	11	1	0	(4/)	(4/)
Belgian Congo.....	10	29	35	31	24	26
Brazil.....	23	11	9	0	3	16
British East Africa 5/.....	1	4	5	2	33	16
Burma.....	(6/)	6	1	1	2	4
Egypt.....	5	18	10	4	5	6
El Salvador.....	(3/)	2	1	6	1	1
Guatemala.....	(3/)	2	1	2	2	1
India.....	6/ 39	8	5	2	1	1
Mexico.....	(5/)	57	79	118	102	75
Nicaragua.....	(3/)	7	14	27	49	8
Nigeria.....	1	(4/)	2	4	14	13
Pakistan.....	(6/)	4	3	2	3	2
Paraguay.....	(4/)	2	1	(4/)	5	1
Peru.....	9	10	18	16	24	17
Sudan.....	1	1	3	(4/)	9	10
Turkey.....	(3/)	2	0	0	7	8
United States.....	96	125	192	97	23	184
U.S.S.R.....	2	7	0	0	(4/)	(4/)
Other countries.....	41	9	(4/)	1	6	11
Total.....	235	7/ 298	380	313	318	400

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Calendar years. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 6/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 7/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages.

Source: Maandstatistiek Van De In-, Uit-En Doorvoer Per Goederensoort; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 32.--Norway: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959
	1935-39	1/ 1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	(2/)	0	0	0	(3/)	0
India.....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Mexico.....	(2/)	(3/)	1	(3/)	8	5
Paraguay.....	(2/)	1	1	(3/)	1	0
Peru.....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	1	1
United States.....	14	20	25	18	6	17
Other countries.....	2	1	0	1	2	1
Total.....	16	22	27	19	18	24

1/ Calendar years. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Norges Handel (Oslo); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 33.--Portugal: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54 1/	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Angola.....	24	31	30	27	29	35
Belgian Congo.....	2	13	2	0	4	(3/)
Brazil.....	12	7	1	0	0	1
British East Africa 2/.....	(3/)	3	(3/)	1	3	(3/)
Egypt.....	4	4	2	2	2	5
Mexico.....	1	1	3	0	3	3
Mozambique.....	131	133	90	144	130	172
Nigeria.....	(4/)	0	0	0	18	(3/)
Peru.....	1	2	2	3	1	1
United States.....	7	3	91	27	12	12
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	(3/)	0	0	9	0
Other countries.....	1	7	(3/)	(3/)	5/ 16	2
Total.....	183	204	221	204	227	231

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages.

2/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954.

3/ Less than 500 bales.

4/ If any, included in other countries.

5/ Includes Greece and Guatemala 5 each.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica. Boletim Mensal (Lisbon); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 34.--Spain: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1950-54, annual 1955-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil.....	39	61	29	18	0	0
Egypt.....	57	8	5	41	48	11
Greece.....	(2/)	0	3	4	0	0
India.....	3/ 25	0	0	0	0	0
Iran.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique.....	(2/)	0	0	0	10	0
Pakistan.....	(3/)	0	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	3	1	0	0	50	5
Turkey.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
United States 4/.....	186	146	189	208	350	79
Other countries.....	7	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	328	216	226	271	458	95

1/ Preliminary.

2/ If any, included in other countries.

3/ Pakistan included with India.

4/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to tables 2, 11, and 12 for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain.

Source: U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 35.--Sweden: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1934-38 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959
	1934-38 1/	1950-54				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Argentina.....	(2/)	(2/)	(3/)	0	1	0
Brazil.....	3	14	4	4	4	6
Belgian Congo.....	1	6	5	3	2	3
Egypt.....	11	8	1	2	1	2
Mexico.....	(2/)	17	27	11	15	4
Paraguay.....	(2/)	5	1	(3/)	(3/)	0
Peru.....	(2/)	4	6	2	4	4
United States.....	117	60	106	127	62	102
Other countries.....	18	22	3	1	4	3
Total.....	150	136	153	150	93	124

1/ Calendar years. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Kommersiella Meddelanden (Stockholm); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 36.--Switzerland: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)							
Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1/		1956	1957	1958	1959	
	1935-39	1950-54					
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	
Belgian Congo.....	1	2	2	1	3	1	
Brazil.....	1	4	1	1	1	2	
British East Africa <u>2/</u>	(<u>3/</u>)	1	2	2	5	3	
Egypt.....	74	50	29	27	14	31	
French North Africa.....	(<u>3/</u>)	(<u>3/</u>)	2	0	2	2	
Guatemala.....	0	(<u>3/</u>)	0	2	1	0	
India.....	4/ 11	1	2	1	1	(<u>3/</u>)	
Mexico.....	(<u>3/</u>)	21	33	29	35	15	
Nicaragua.....	0	(<u>3/</u>)	2	3	5	1	
Pakistan.....	(<u>4/</u>)	1	1	1	1	1	
Paraguay.....	(<u>3/</u>)	1	1	2	4	1	
Peru.....	4	23	37	36	40	36	
Sudan.....	(<u>3/</u>)	3	3	5	6	7	
Syria.....	(<u>3/</u>)	5	3	4	1	4	
United States.....	43	48	120	76	15	89	
U.S.S.R.....	1	1	3	3	2	6	
Other countries.....	12	6	2	0	1	4	
Total.....	147	167	243	193	137	203	

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Burma and Pakistan included with India.

Source: Monatsstatistik des Aussenhandels der Schweiz, Statistique mensuelle du commerce extérieur de la Suisse (Bern); U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 37.--United Kingdom: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1956	1957	1958	1959
	1935-39	1950-54				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Aden.....	(2/)	6	25	15	18	15
Afghanistan.....	(2/)	1	(3/)	3	1	(3/)
Argentina.....	43	53	19	2	4	10
Belgian Congo.....	(2/)	32	3	0	6	9
Brazil.....	240	157	34	18	35	41
British East Africa <u>4/</u>	35	90	36	30	25	14
British West Indies.....	3	4	3	4	5	(3/)
Burma.....	(5/)	(5/)	4	2	5	21
China, Mainland <u>6/</u>	(2/)	(2/)	0	0	4	(3/)
Egypt.....	617	166	(3/)	(3/)	8	45
El Salvador.....	(2/)	9	4	10	17	6
Greece.....	(2/)	6	0	3	2	(3/)
Guatemala.....	(2/)	1	2	4	14	3
Haiti.....	(2/)	3	1	1	1	(2/)
India.....	<u>5/</u> 416	<u>5/</u> 107	20	10	10	3
Iran.....	(2/)	11	18	40	51	58
Iraq.....	(2/)	3	2	5	3	2
Mexico.....	(2/)	69	43	67	63	43
Nicaragua.....	(2/)	6	31	12	35	18
Nigeria.....	26	93	53	79	111	88
Pakistan.....	(5/)	(5/)	12	15	20	19
Paraguay.....	(2/)	5	20	17	5	(3/)
Peru.....	184	96	81	58	81	74
Rhod. & Nyasaland, Fed. <u>7/</u>	(2/)	2	0	3	5	11
Sudan.....	143	199	152	159	208	195
Syria.....	(2/)	40	10	11	14	12
Turkey.....	(2/)	10	56	18	40	62
Union of South Africa....	(2/)	(3/)	5	4	4	4
United States <u>8/</u>	1,348	466	1,081	813	271	581
U.S.S.R.....	(2/)	31	29	18	37	42
Other countries.....	73	(3/)	18	22	26	22
Total.....	3,128	1,666	1,762	1,443	1,129	1,398

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. Also includes Nyasaland prior to July 1, 1954. 5/ Burma and Pakistan included with India. 6/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 7/ Nyasaland included with British East Africa prior to July 1, 1954. 8/ Includes Mexican cotton transshipped through United States ports.

Source: The Raw Cotton Commission. Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom; U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

Table 38.--United States: Imports of cotton by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-59

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Average		Year beginning August 1			
	1935-39	1950-54	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Aden.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brazil.....	3	(1/)	2	1	1	1
China, Mainland <u>2/</u>	25	0	0	0	0	0
India.....	<u>3/</u> 67	29	4	8	7	8
Mexico.....	23	15	22	74	33	38
Pakistan.....	(<u>3/</u>)	8	16	13	9	13
Peru.....	1	13	8	14	26	15
Sudan.....	(<u>4/</u>)	2	3	(<u>1/</u>)	1	1
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	63	83	82	30	58	67
U.S.S.R.....	2	(<u>1/</u>)	0	0	1	0
Other countries.....	1	2	(<u>1/</u>)	1	0	2
Total 5/.....	185	152	6/ 137	141	137	145

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes Taiwan (Formosa) prior to January 1, 1953. 3/ Pakistan included with India prior to partition in 1947. 4/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 5/ Includes small quantities which are reexported each year. 6/ Includes the equivalent of 47,132 bales (500 lb. gr. wt.) of Egyptian cotton released from the national stockpile of extra long staple cotton and entered under the import quota on July 31, 1957.

Compiled by Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 39.--United States: Cotton import quotas and imports under quotas, 1959-60 and 1960-61 1/

Import quota	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)				
	Quota year beginning	Kind of quota	Amount of quota	Imports under quota	
				1959-60	1960-61 <u>2/</u>
			1,000-bale equivalent	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
<u>Upland:</u>					
Cotton under 1-1/8" other than harsh or rough under 3/4".....	September 20	Country	30.2	19.8	19.8
<u>Long staple: <u>3/</u></u>					
1-1/8" or more but less than 1-3/8".....	August 1	Global	9.5	9.5	9.5
1-5/32" or more but less than 1-3/8" (Tanguis).....	August 1	Global	3.1	3.1	3.1
1-3/8" or more.....	August 1	Global	82.5	82.5	82.5
Total, 1-1/8" or more.....	August 1	Global	95.1	95.1	95.1
Total, all quotas.....			125.3	114.9	114.9

1/ Total imports under quota do not coincide with imports during August-July crop year. Quota on short harsh Asiatic cotton suspended January 28, 1958. 2/ To November 7, 1960. 3/ Modification apportioning quota on basis of staple length became effective August 1, 1958.

Compiled from official records of the U. S. Customs Bureau and Tariff Commission.

Table 40.--Cotton: Imports into Free World countries from the U.S.S.R.,
annual 1954-59

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria.....	5	17	14	17	13	19
Belgium & Luxembourg....	9	13	9	5	10	8
Canada.....	0	0	0	0	(1/)	0
Denmark.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Finland.....	44	40	42	35	2/ 50	2/ 65
France.....	39	33	37	18	50	28
Germany, West.....	6	53	72	49	59	86
Italy.....	43	22	13	3	18	90
Japan.....	(1/)	0	0	0	3	55
Netherlands.....	8	2	0	0	(1/)	(1/)
Norway.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal.....	0	(1/)	0	0	9	0
Sweden.....	13	4	0	0	0	0
Switzerland.....	1	1	3	3	2	6
United Kingdom.....	103	72	29	18	37	42
United States.....	1	1	0	0	1	0
Uruguay.....	0	(1/)	12	0	9	0
Yugoslavia 3/.....	5	26	0	0	23	18
Other countries.....	(1/)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Free World....	280	284	231	148	284	417

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes 3,000 bales in 1958 and 14,000 in 1959, imported from U.S.S.R. for Government stockpile. 3/ July-June year.

Source: Reports from importing countries, U. S. agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad.

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